MARINERS

NEW

Kalendar.

Containing

The Principles of Arithmetick and Geometry; with the Extraction of the Square and Cube Root. Also Rules for finding the Prime, Epact, Moon's Age, Time of High-Water, with Tables for the same.

Together with

Exact Tables of the Sun's Place, Declination, and Right Ascension.

Of the Right Ascension and Declination of the Principal Fixed Stars. Of the Latitude and Longitude of Places. A large Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, for the exact Working a Traverse.

ALSO

The Description and Use of the Sea-Quadrant, Forestaff and Nocturnal. The Problems of Plain Sailing and Astronomy, wrought by the Logarithms, and by Gunter's Scale. A Rutter for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, &c. And the Soundings coming into the Channel. With Directions for Sailing into some Principal Harbors.

By NATH. COLSON, Student in the Mathematicks.

London, Printed by J. Darby, for William Fisher, at the Postern-Gate near Tower-Hill; Thomas Passenger, at the three Bibles on London-Bridg; and Eliz. Smith, at the Bible in Corn-bill, near the Royal-Exchange, 1688.

This is a belles Edition than The Last Edit! London 1759 more correct of bell paper.



TOTHE

Ingenious Mariner.

Here present thee with a NEW KALENDAR, wherein I have endeavoured not to puzzle thee with unprositable Problems (a thing too much practised) but to make things plain and practicable. Here's nothing obscure or difficult, to discourage young Beginners, (for whom'tis intended;) but all things treated of with as much plainness, both of Matter and Method, as possible: and I assure thee, were I present to instruct thee, I could by no means render things more intelligible than I have here done. I have endeavoured to omit nothing that might be materially useful, having respect to the designed bigness of the Volume. The Contents are as follow.

The Principles of Arithmetick, with which I begin, because I am sensible of the loss some have been at, that have attempted Navigation before they have understood something of it; The Extraction of the Square and Cube Root, in all which I have endeavoured to apply the Examples to Sea-Affairs. Some necessary Geometrical Problems, useful in Navigation. Directions for sinding the Prime, Epact, Moon's-Age, and the time of Full-Sea, (both according to the ordinary, and a more accurate way) with Tables for the same.

Talbes of the Sun's Place and Declination, with Directions and Examples of every case how to use the Declination to find the Latitude: As also the necessary Tables for correcting the Declination, when the Difference of Longitude is considerable from the Meridian of London, for which the said Tables of Declination are calculated. A Table of the Sun's Right Ascension. A Table of the Right Ascension and Declination of some of the principal Fixed Stars:

A 2

To the Ingenious Mariner.

with the use of the said Tables in sinding the time of a Star's coming to the Meridian; as also Directions at large for Observation of any of the faid Stars to find the Latitude of the Place, with Examples in each Gase. The Description and Use of the Sea- Quadrant, Forestaff, and Nocturnal. A Table of Latitude and Longitude of the principal Places on the Sea-Coast, collected from the best Informations. Problems of Plain-Sailing and Astronomy, which (that the Practitioner might learn two Things at once) are wrought both by the Logarithms, and Gunter's Scale. A large and very uleful Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, to every Degree and Quarter-Point of the Compass: With its Use in working a Traverse. in order to keep a Reckoning at Sea. A Rutter for the Coast of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, &c. Shewing the Bearing and Distance from one place to another. A Table of the Soundings coming into the Channel, giving the Depth of Water, and Quality of the Ground. Lastly, Directions for sailing into some principal Harbours. By all, or any of which, if thou art any ways profited (as I know thou mayest, if thou wantest Information in any of these Things, and dost but a little carefully animadvert upon what thou readest) I have my end; and thy kind Acceptance bereof will further oblige me,

Who am thy Friend,

NATHANIEL COLSON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN Marsh-Tard, a little below the Hermitage-stairs in Wapping, are taught these Mathematical Sciences, (viz.) Arithmetick, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Navigation, Astronomy, Dialing, Surveying, Gauging, Fortistication, and Gunnery, the use of the Globes, and other Mathematical Instruments, Projection of the Sphere, and other parts of the Mathematicks.

By John Colfon.

The Mariners New Kalendar.

The Principles of Arithmetick briefly and plainly demonstrated. With the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots.

Ecause of the Usefulness, and indeed Necessity of some knowledg of Arithmetick in the Art of Navigation, it is requisite to begin with that, without which no orderly procedure can be made; And first of

Dumeration.

Numbers are expressed by these Characters following:

One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Cypher.

Altho Cyphers fignify nothing by themselves, yet being put before (or to the right-hand of) other Figures, they encrease their value as much as if they were all Figures, as may plainly be seen in the Table following.

1	Unites	1
12	Tens	10
123	Hundreds	100
1234	Thousands	1000
12345	X Thousands	10000
123456	C Thousands	100000
1234567	Millions	1000000
12345678		10000000
123456789	C Millions	100000000

Figures have their vaalue according to the places they are set in; As I in the first place, or place of Unites, is One; in the second place, Ten; in the third place, One Hundred; in the fourth place, One Thousand; in the fifth place, Ten Thousand, &c.

The Table directs how properly to express any given Number; As 123, which Number consisting of three places, is thus numberd, One hundred twenty three; this number 123456, consisting of six places, is thus expressed, One hundred twenty three thousand, four hundred sifty six; and this number 123456789, consisting of nine places, is thus numberd, One hundred twenty three Millions, four hundred sifty six thousand, seven hundred eighty nine.

Addition.

Ddition is that which of feveral Sums makes but one Sum. Example. Suppose four Men (A. B. C. D.) owe me several A oweth 3564 Sums of Money, I would know how much is due to Bme in the whole; I begin at the first row towards C--the right-hand, and say 3 and 6 is 9, and 2 is 11, and D-4 is 15; fetting down the 5 under the row added up: then I carry the I ten to the next row, faying, I and 4 is 5, and 5 is 10, and 3 is 13, and 6 is 19; fet down g under the row added up, and carry I to the next row, faying, 1 and 8 is 9, and 1 is 10, and 4 is 14, and 5 is 19; fet down 9 and carry 1, which 1 and 1 is 2, and 3 is 5, and 5 is 10, and 3 is 13; which, because this is the last row, I set down: So that by this Addition the whole Debt is found to be Thirteen thousand nine hundred ninety five pounds

Example 2.

Suppose I have several Creditors to whom I owe several Sums of Money, I desire to know the whole.

Therefore begin again (as always in Addition) at the right hand, I say, 11 and 10 is 21, and 4 is 25, and 6 is 31; now considering how many Shillings there is in 31 d. I find 2 s. and 7 d. wherefore I set down the odd 7 d. under the row of Pence, and carry the 2 s. to the next row, being

$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	Degree Minus Secon	tes.	
	l.	5.	d.
n)	33	II	06
21,	55	09	04
ow	36	08	10
7 d.	103	04	11
of ing	228	14	07
1116		11000	

Pounds.

Shillings.

Characters used in Arithmetick.

Shillings,

Shillings, faying 2 and 4 is 6, and 8 is 14, and 9 is 23, and 11 is 34; that is 1 l. 14 s. fet down 14 s. and carry the 1 l. to the next row, faying, 1 and 3 is 4, and 6 is 10, and 5 is 15, and 3 is 18; fet down 8 and carry 1; then 1 and 3 is 4, and 5 is 9, and 3 is 12; fet down 2 and carry 1; lastly, 1 and 1 is 2: So that by this Addition the whole Debt is, Two bundred twenty eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings, and seven Pence.

Example 3.

Suppose at Sea keeping my Reckoning in degrees and minutes, having fix Days difference of Longitude, I would know how much the whole is.

Say, 13 and 2 is 15, and 9 is 24, and 56 is 80, and 6 is 86; now 60 minutes making a degree, fet down the odd 26 min. under the row of minutes, and carry the 1 deg. to the next row, being degrees; faying, 1 that I carry, and 1 is 2, and 1 is 3, and 2 is 5, and 1 is 6, and 1 is 7. So that the whole difference of Longitude made these six days, is 7 degrees and 26 minutes.

			0	1
1	I	day.	1	c6.
1	2		0	56
1	3		- I	09
F	4		-2	00
	5		- I	02
1	5	-	- I	13
1.		—-		
1			7	26.

Subtraction.

Sum out of a greater, subscribing the Remainder.

Example.

	L	s	d.
Suppose a Man owed me ————	376 .	13	06
And hath paid me	211	05	08
I desire to know what remains unpaid,	which is, 165	07	10

To work this, I say 8 from 6 I cannot, but considering there is 12 Pence contained in a Shilling, I add 12 to the 6, and say 8 from 18 and there remains 10, which set down under the Pence; and then having borrowed 1, I go to the next row, and say, 1 that I borrowed and 5 is 6, which taken out of 13 there remains 7; then proceeding to the Pounds, I say, 1 from 6 there remains 5, and 1 from 7 there remains 6; and lastly 2 from 3 there remains 1. So there remains due of the said Debt, One hundred saxy five Pounds, seven Shillings, seen Pence.

Example 2.

Suppose the distance between two places to be 1000 Miles, and that I have tailed 396, and desire to know how many Miles I have to fail.

Therefore placing 396 under the 1000, I say 6 from 0 I cannot, but 6 from 10, there remains 4; proceeding to the next

Figure, I say, I that I borrowed and 9 is 10; from 0 I cannot,
but 10 from 10, there remains 0: again, I that I borrowed and
3 is 4: from 0 I cannot, but 4 from 10, there remains 6;
hastly, I that I borrowed from I, there remains 0. So there remains 604 Miles.

Example 3.

Suppose one place in the Latitude of 51 deg. 32 min. and another in the Latitude of 42 deg. 10 min. I would know the difference of Latitude between them.

To do which, subtract the less Latitude out of the greater thus; the lesser being placed undermost, say, 10 from 32, there 51 32 remains 22, which place under the Minutes; then for the 42 10 Degrees, 2 from 1 I cannot, but 2 from 11 there remains 9, then 1 that I borrowed and 4 is 5, from 5 there remains 0. 09 22 So the Difference of Latitude is 9 deg. 22 min.

Multiplication.

Multiplication is that which serves in stead of many Additions, by which any number of a greater denomination is brought into a less, as Pounds into Shillings, and Shillings into Pence, and Pence into Farthings, Degrees into Minutes, Minutes into Seconds, and the like; which is done by multiplying the Number of the greater Denomination, by the Number of the lesser which is contained in the greater, as the multiplying any number of Pounds by 20 (the number of Shillings contained in a Pound) brings it into Shillings; and so of the rest.

Multiplication confifts of three parts.

1. The Multiplicand, or number to be multiplied.

2. The Multiplier, or number by which to multiply.

3. The Product made by the Multiplication.

For the Learners more ready procedure herein, it is necessary to insert the Table, which is first to be committed to Memory.

The Multiplication Table.

			i**
2 times	$\begin{cases} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{cases}$ is	$ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} $	5 times $\begin{cases} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{cases}$ is $\begin{cases} 25 \\ 30 \\ 40 \end{cases}$
Ztimes	7 8 9	12 14 16 18	[9] [45] [6] [36] [7] [42]
•	[3] [4]	$\begin{cases} g \\ 12 \end{cases}$	6 times $\begin{cases} 7 \\ 8 \end{cases}$ is $\begin{cases} 4^2 \\ 48 \\ 54 \end{cases}$
3 times	5 is 7 8	15 21 24	7 times $\begin{cases} 7\\8\\9 \end{cases}$ is $\begin{cases} 49\\56\\63 \end{cases}$
	(4)	(16)	8 times $\{8\}$ is $\{64\}$
4 times	$\begin{cases} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{cases}$ is	20 24 28 32	9 times 9 is 81
	(o. j	(36)	rije rejerioj i projekterioj Projekterioj i projekterioj Projekterioj i projekterioj

Example 1.

I demand how many Shillings there is in 5648 l.

To answer this, Multiply the given Number of Pounds
by 20, thus; The first being a Cypher, set down ounderneath the first Figure; then proceed to the next Figure, and fay, 2 times 8 is 16; set down 6 under the second Figure and carry 1; then 2 times 4 is 8, and 1 that I carried makes 9; then 2 times 6 is 12, set down 2 and carry 1; lastly, 2 times 5 is 10, and 1 that I carried makes 11. So that 5648 l. multiplied by 20, makes 112960 Shillings.

Example 2.

First set down- Then multiply			· do
Becanse 60 M	inutes make a Deg		16560
So that I find 27 makes 16560 Minu			
	Exampl		47632867
Multiply ————————————————————————————————————	8765437	By —	4352
	17530874		95265734 238164335
Product	280493984		142898601
			207298237184

Division.

Division is that which serves in the room of many Subtractions, and is useful in reducing of all Numbers of a lesser denomination into greater, as Minutes into Degrees, Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, and Shillings into Pounds. It confists of three parts, (viz.) Dividend, or the Number to be divided; Divisor, or the Number to divide by; and the Quotient, with the Remainder after Division.

Example 1.

How many times 2 in 7? or how often 23 in 78? the Answer will be 3 times, which place in the Quotient; then multiply the Divisor 23 by 3, the figure placed in Quotient, saying, 3 times 3 is 9, and 3 times 2 is 5, and place these under the two first

Divisor. Dividend Quotient.

7834 340

69...

93

92

14 Remains.

tigures of the Dividend, and draw a Line; fubtract 69 from 78, and

there rests 9, which set underneath, and place a point under 3, to shew that it is brought down; place it to the 9, then proceed, saying, How many times 23 in 93? or how many times 2 in 9? which will be 4 times; place 4 in the Quotient, by which multiply the Divisor; again, placing the Product, which is 92, under 93, and draw a Line, and subtracting it therefrom; the remainder 1 put under the Line, and set down 4 the last figure in the Dividend, putting a point under it, and place it to the remaining 1: Then because there remains but 14, being less than the Divisor 23, and so cannot be taken out of it, place a Cipher in the Quotient, and the Work is sinished.

Example 2.

In 360 Minutes, how many Degrees? Here I divide by 60, because 60 Minutes make a Degree; and because 6 cannot be taken out of 3, therefore I say, How many times 6

Divisor. Dividend. Quotient.

360 6

360

00

in 36? The answer is, 6 times: which I place in the Quotient, and proceed to multiply the Divisor by the 6 placed in the Quotient, which producethere, which subtracted, leaves o. So that by this Work it appears that 300 Minutes there are 6 Degrees just.

Example 3.

A Ship taken by 253 Men, is valued at 59875 l. I demand each Man's share, being equally divided.

Divisor. Dividend. Quotien 253 59875 236	t. 236
506	253
927 Ten Land	3 - 1 5708
759	1180(7
1685	472(6
1518	(I
167 Remains.	Proof. 59875

First, say, How many times 2 in 5? the answer is two times, which place in the Quotient; then multiply the Divisor 253 by 2, the figure

figure placed in the Quotient, faying, 2 times 3 is 6, 2 times 5, is 10; fer down o and carry 1; 2 times 2 is 4, and 1 is 5; which let down under the three first figures of the Divisor, from whence being subtracted, set the Remainder underneath, which will be 92; then take down 7, making a point underneath, and fet it after 92 the Remainder; then fay, How often 2 in ? Answer, 3 times, (for 4 times will prove too many.) Then multiply the Divisor 253, as before, by 3, the figure last placed in the Quotient, and the Product will be 759, which being subtracted from the figures above, the Remainder will be 168; then take down 5, and point it as before, setting it after 168, the last Remainder; and again ask the Ouestion, How often 2 is contained in 16? Answer, 6 times; by which 6, when fet in the Quotient, multiply the Divisor 253; and the Product is 1518, which place under the last Dividend, and subtracted therefrom, there will remain 167. So there being no more Figures to bring down, the Work is finished, each Man's share being 236 l. and 167 l. over, which is to be divided among them; which may eafily be done by multiplying 167 by 240, and dividing the Product by 253, gives each Man's share in Pence. The Proof is by multiplying 253 the Divisor, by 236 the Quotient, and taking in 167 the Remainder, the Product will make the same with the Dividend, as it is wrought in the foregoing Page.

The Rule of Three.

THE Rule of Three, is that which having three Numbers given, a fourth Number is found in Proportion thereunto: which is done by multiplying the second and third Numbers together, and dividing the Product by the first, and the Quotient of the said Division is the Answer to the Question.

n firm s each came i di mark indea i indea Example 1.

If in 24 hours a Ship fails 130 Miles: How many Miles will she fail with the same Gale in 192 hours, or eight days?

$$\frac{130}{5760}$$
192
24)
24960 (1040 Miles in 1.92 Hours.)
$$\frac{096}{96}$$

Here 24 is accounted the first Number, 130 the second, and 192 the third; wherefore according to the Rule, I multiply 130 and 192, the second and third Numbers together, and divide the Product thereof 24960 by 24 the first Number, which gives in the Quotienr 1040 Miles, which is the way the Ship will make in 192 Hours, the time proposed.

Example 2.

If I the of Tobacco cost 6 d. what shall II2 the cost?

)672 Pence (or 56 Shillings.

Here the first number being an Unite, which neither multiplies nor divides, it saves the labour of the Division, and the answer is 672 d. (for the Answer will be of the same name with the second Number) which divided by 12, to bring them into Shillings, gives in the Quotient 56 s. which is the price of 112 fb, as was required.

Example 3.

If a Staff of 2 Yards long give a shadow of 3 Yards; How high is that Castle whose shadow is, 100 Foot?

Which Question for the more ready solution, state thus:

If 6 foot (which is 2 yards) give 9 foot, what shall 100 foot give?

in a firm of the

By the Operation it appears the faid Castle must be 150 Foot high.

9		
6 1990	150	Foot.
6)200(
30	1	
30		
00		

Example

Example 4.

If 564 1. 12 s. 6 d. is to be divided between 165 Men, How much is one Man's share? State it thus:

If 165 Men have 564 l. 12 s: 6 d. What shall I Man have?

Note, That in the Rule of Three, the first and third Numbers must be both of one Denomination, and the second must be brought into the lowest value expressed therein, as in the foregoing Example. I work not the Question as it was first stated, but transposing the Numbers, I put the denomination of Men first and last, and the Mony in the midst, to answer to that part of the Rule which requires the first and third Numbers to be both of one Name. Again, because in the second Number Pence are expressed, I therefore bring the whole Sum into Pence, which answers to the other part of the Rule, which requires the second number into the lowest value. The Answer therefore to the preceeding Question, as by the Operation appears, is 821 Pence; which reduced into Shillings, is 68 s. and 5 d. or 3 l. 8 s. and 5 d. which is one Man's share, as was required.

The next thing I shall briefly treat of, is, The Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, as also somewhat of their use.

The Extraction of the Square Root.

Example 1.

TO extract the Square Root of 7056, proceed thus: First, point the given number (that is, put a prick) over every other Figure, beginning at the first figure on the right hand (and note by the way, that so many Points as the said Number admits over it, of so many Figures consists the Root of the said Number) then proceed seeking

the greatest square number, (which is a number multiplied by it self) in the first point towards the left hand (70) which is 64 constituted of 8 multiplied into it self; for 8 times 8 is 64. The Root of the Square number, which is 8, place in the Quotient, and subscribe the Square number (64) under the said first point, subtracting it therefrom, and setting down the Remainder (6) underneath: To this Remainder bring down the next point (56); then drawing a crooked line on the left hand of the Dividend (656), double the Quotient, and place it (viz. 16.) therein, calling it the Divisor; seek how often this Divisor is contained in all the Figures of the Dividend, save the last to the right hand, (viz.) How many times 16 in 65? the answer is, 4 times, which place in the Quotient, and also on the right hand of the Divisor (16), then multiply the Divisor (164) by the 4 placed last in the Quotient, and put the Product, which is 656, under the Dividend, subtracting it there-from; which done, nothing remains. So that the Square Root of 7056 is 84.

The Square Root is applied to Navigation as follows.

Any two fides of a Right-angled Plain Triangle being given, the third is found by the Extraction of the Square Root.

Example 2.

Suppose a Ship to have made 87 Miles Difference of Latitude, and 71 Miles Departure, and the Distance to be required; the said Distance is sound by the Extraction of the Square Root, as follows.

Extraction of the Square Root.

The Rute.

Square the Difference of Latitude and Departure severally, (that is, multiply each by it self) and from the Sum of both their Squares added together, extract the Square Root, which will be the Distance required.

Example 1.

Disserence of Lat. is 7. The Departure 71. Multiplied by it self 87. Multip. by it self 71.	Square Diff. Lat. 7569 Square Depart. 5041
609 ··· 71 696 497	Sum 12610

The quare 7569 The Square 5041

By this Operation it appears, that the Diffance, omitting the Fraction, is 112 Miles.

12610	(112, the Distance required.
I.	r s s et et e
21)026	
222) 510	
1 444	

Example 2.

Suppose a Ships Distance to be 111 Miles, and her Departure 57 Miles, and the Difference of Latitude to be required; the said Difference of Latitude is found by the Extraction of the Square Root, as follows.

The Rule.

From the Square of the Distance subtract the Square of the Departure, and the Square Root of the Remainder will be the Dissence of Latitude required.

Extraction of the Square	-
CHENTINGS OUT IN MAINTENAME	190
	13
Attention of the Padame	

	Exam	ple.	
The Distance	LIA	The Departu	-55
Multiplied by it self-	Fi 1	Mult. by it left-	57
	111		399
	11		285
II	I	Sq. of Depart.	-3249
Square of the Distance — 12		and the same	
Square of the Depart. subtract. 3	249	9072 (95 E	Diff. Lat. required
Remains ———	072	71 . A	
	18	5 3/2-	
		925	
The Difference of Latitude,	as by		
the Operation appears, is 951 omitting Fractions.	niles	47	

If the Departure be required, the Rule is this, viz. from the Square of the Distance, subtract the Square of Disserence of Latitude, and the Square Root of the Remainder is the Departure required: the Operation for brevity-sake is omitted.

Having proceeded thus far in shewing the Practitioner how to find the Distance, Disserence of Latitude and Departure, without the Operations by the Logarithms, I shall (because of its pertinency in this place) shew the manner of finding the Course also without the said Logarithmical Operation, which is done (without sensible error) as follows.

The Proportion to find the Courfe.

As the Sum of the Hypothenuse (or Distance) and half the greater of the other two Legs, (viz. if the Disserence of Latitude be most, half that; but if the Departure be most, half that); I say, as the Sum of these two being added together, is in proportion to the lesser (or remaining) Leg, so is 86 to the Angle opposite to the less Leg; which is the Course, when the Departure is less than the Difference of Latitude, otherwise 'tis the Complement of the Course.

Example.

Admit a Ships Distance to be 112, the Difference of Latitude to be 88, and the Departure 69, and the Course to be required.

(

First,

Having thus done, fay by the Rule of Three:

As the said Sum 156 to 96 the lesser Leg, so is 86 to the Course.

To bring out the odd Minutes, multiply the Remainder of the Division (6) by 60, (the number of Minutes contained in a Degree) and divide the Product by the Divisor (156) and the Quotient of the said Division gives for the answer 2 Minutes. So that the Course required is 38 deg. 2 min.

Example 3. Of the Extraction of the Square Root.

Suppose a Rope of 5 Inches compass, and another Rope of double the strength, is desired. The Dimensions of the said required Rope is sound by the Extraction of the Square Root: For should it be supposed that a Rope of 10 Inches compass, is but double the strength of a Rope of 5 Inches, upon proof it is manifestly salse, for the said Rope of 10 Inches is sour times of the strength of that of 5.

The Rule.

Take the compass of the given Rope (viz. 5.) and multiply that by it felf; which Product (because the other Rope is to be twice as strong) multiply by 2, and the Square Root of the Product is the compass of the Rope required.

Example.

The given Rope's compass 5 Multiplied by it self ————————————————————————————————————	Inches.	Extract	the Root	50(70
The Square ————————————————————————————————————				I
50				

So that by the Operation it appears, a Rope to be twice the strength of the given Rope of 5 Inches compass, must be 7 Inches, o.

If it be defired to know the weight of one Rope by another, it is as fol-

lows.

The Proportion is,

As the Square of the compass of the one Rope, is to the Square of the compass of the other; so is the weight of the one to the weight of the other, length for length.

Example.

Suppose a Cable of 10 Inches to weigh 21 hundred, and the weight of

a Cable of 8 Inches required. Say;

As 100 (the Square of 10) to 64 (the Square of 8) so is 21 C, the weight of one Cable to 13 C. 44 parts, the weight of the other Cable required.

Extraction of the Cube Root.

Shall first as necessary insert a Table of the Cubes of the Nine Digits which ought first to be committed to memory.

Cubes of the Nine Digits.

Example 1.

Extract the Cube Root of 12167.

First point the given Number, (i.e.) put a prick over every third Figure, then seek the greatest Cube in the first Point (viz. 12.) which is 8, the Cube Root whereof (which is 2) place in the Quotient; Subtract the Cube (8) from the first Point (12), place the Remainder underneath; to this Remainder bring down the next Point (167), and call this the C2

Resolvend, then draw a Line underneath it, then square the Quotient (2) which is 4, multiply the said squere (4) by 300, which makes 1200; place this under the Resolvend, and call it the Triple Square. Again, multiply the Quotient (2) by 30; which makes 60, place this under the Triple Square, and call it the Triple Quotient; add these two (viz. Triple Square and Triple Quotient) into one Sum, and call it the Divisor; seek how often this Divisor is contained in the Resolvend, which is three times; which 3 place in the Quotient; multiply the Triple Square by the 3 last placed in the Quotient.

12167 (23 Root.

8
4167 Resolvend.

1200 Triple Square.
60 Triple Quotient.

1260 Divisor.

3600.
540.
27
4167

and subscribe the Product underneath the Divisor; square the said figure (3) last placed in the Quotient, and thereby multiply the Triple Quotient, and place it underneath the last Product; cube the figure (3) last placed in the Quotient, and place it underneath the preceding Products. Lastly, Add these three Products into one sum, and subtracting the said sum from the Resolvend, subscribe the Remainder; to which Remainder had there been any more Figures, the next point must have been brought down, and the preceding Work reiterated from the squaring of the Quotient, until all the Figures are so brought down; but in this Example, there being no more Figures, the Work is done, and by the Operation the Cube Root of 12167, appears to be 23 just, nothing remaining.

Example 2. applied.

Suppose a Ship of 300 Tun, 75 foot by the Keel, 29 foot and a half at the Beam, and 13 foot deep in the Hould; and another Ship is desired of the same Mould and Shape of 500 Tun: The several Dimensions of the said Ship are sound by the Extraction of the Cube. Root.

Example.

Beginning with the Keel: First, Cube the length of the given Keel, which is done by multiplying it into it self, and then multiplying the Product by it again.

Then say by the Rule of Three, As 300 Tun the one Ships Burthen, to 500 Tun the other Ships Burthen; so is 421875 the Cube of the one Ships Keels length, to the Cube of the other Keels length. Which being wrought by the Rule of Three, gives 703125: From which extract the Cube Root, and that will be the length of the Keel required.

In this Extraction is added 3 Ciphers to bring out the Fraction, the Operation therewith being the same as if there had been more Figures in the proposed Number; the Operation gives for the length of the Keel required 88 foot ? parts.

Thus having found one of the Dimensions, the rest may be found without the Extraction of the Root by the Rule of Three.

Thus;

Suppose the next thing I would find, to be her breadth by the Beam, say; As the length of the one Ships Keel 75, is to the length of the other 89 fere. So is 29 \frac{1}{2} foot, the breadth of the one Ship by the Beam, to the breadth of the other, which by the Rule of Three gives 35 foot \frac{3}{2}.

75 75	given Keel.
375 525	
5625 75	
28125 39375	
	Cube given Keel.

703125 88 Root.
191125 Resolvend.
19200 Triple Square.
240 Triple Quotient.
19440 Divisor.
153600
15360
512
169472
21653.000 Resolvend.
2323 200 T.S.
2 640 T.Q.
2325 840 Divisor.
20908 800
213 840
729
21123 369
529 631 Remainder.

Example 3.

Suppose an Iron Shot, 4 Inches Diameter, to weigh 9 th, and the Diameter of a Shot whose weight is 72 th required. This also is done by the Extraction of the Cube Root, as follows: First, say by the Rule of Three;

As 9 th, the weight of one Shot, to 72 th, the weight of the other, so is 64 the Cube of the one Shot's Diameter, to the Cube of the other Shot's Diameter: which by the Operation is 512, the Cube Root of which is 8, the Diameter of the Shot required.

But if it were required, to find the weight of a Shot by the Diameter,

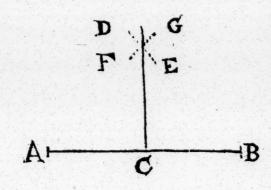
it's done thus, by the Rule of Three.

As the Cube of the one Shot's Diameter to the Cube of the other; So is the weight of the one Shot to the weight of the other required. And thus much for the Arithmetical part of this Treatife.

Some necessary Geometrical Problems.

PROBLEM I.

To raise a Perpendicular on the middle of a Line.



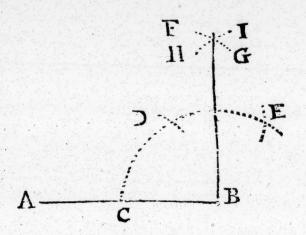
L the Line given be AB, and the Perpendicular to be raised from the point C; to do which, set off the two equal Distances, CA and CB: Then the Compasses being opened to any convenient Distance bigger than AC or CB, with one foot of the Compasses in the Point A, describe the Arch DE; then with one foot in the Point B describe the

Arch FG, then draw the Perpendicular from the point C through the Interfection (or cutting) of the two Arches FG and DE, which was required.

PROB. II.

To raise a Perpendicular on the end of a Line.

Let the Line given be AB, and the Perpendicular to be raifed from the Point B: to do which, with one foot of the Compasses at B, with any convenient distance, as BC, sweep an Arch; then with the same extent, one foot of the Compasses being in the point C, mark the said Arch at the point D, and one foot being at D; mark it at E; then with the

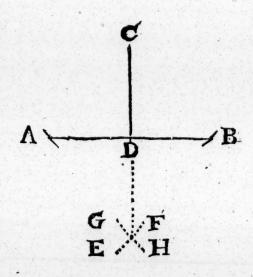


fame distance, one foot of the Compasses being in the point D, describe the Arch FG, and placing the Compasses in the point B, describe the Arch HI; then from the point B, and through the intersection of the two Arches, FG and HI; draw the Perpendicular which was required.

PROB. III.

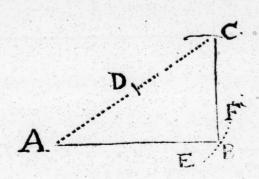
To let fall a Perpendicular on the middle of a Line, from a certain Point assigned over the said Line.

Let AB be the Line given, C the point over the Line, from which the Perpendicular is to fall, to do which, place one feot of the Compasses in the point C, then opening them to a convenient distance, mark the Line AB in two points with the said distance, as in the points A and B; then with one foot of the Compasses in the point A, describe the Arch EF; and with one foot in the point B, describe the Arch GH, then from the point C, and by the intersection of the said two Arches, draw the Perpendicular which was required.



PROB. IV.

To let fall a Perpendicular on the end of a Line, from a Point assigned.

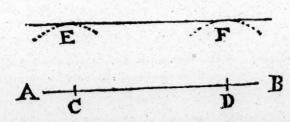


Let the Line given be AB, upon the end of which let it be required to let fall a Berpendicular from the point C; to do which, from the point assigned C, draw the Line CA; which Line divided into two equal parts, as in the point D, then one point of the Compasses resting in the point D, with the same distance, (viz. of half the Line

A C) describe the Arch E F; then from the point C, to the intersection of the Arch E F with the Line A B, draw the Perpendicular as was required.

PROB. V.

To draw a Line Parallel to a Line given.



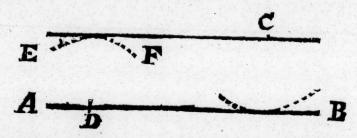
Let AB be a Line given, to which is required to draw a Line parallel; to do which, first, Take in the Compasses the distance at which the parallel Line is to be drawn, and then setting

one foot of the Compasses in the point C, on the Line AB describe the Arch E; and with the same distance, with one foot of the Compasses in the point D, describe the Arch F; then laying a Ruler to touch the convexity of the two Arches, draw the Parallel as was required.

PROB. VI.

To draw a Line Parallel to a given Line, that shall pass through a point assigned over the said given Line.

Suppose A B the given Line, and it is required to draw a Line Parallel thereto that shall pass through the Point C: First, take the nearest distance

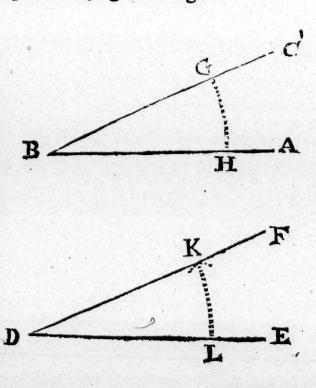


between the said point and the given Line, and with the said distance, setting one soot of the Compasses in the Point D, describe the Arch E F; then by the Convexity of the said Arch, and the given point C, draw the Parallel as was required.

PROB. VII.

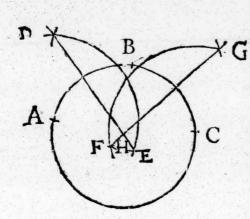
To make an Angle equal to any given Angle.

Suppose A B C an Angle given, and it is required to make another Angle equal thereto: To do this, first, draw the Line DE, then with any convenient distance less than A B, describe the Arch G H; then placing the Compasses at D; with the same distance which swept the Arch GH, sweep the Arch KL; then take the length of the Arch GH in the Compasses, and fetting one foot in the point L, crofs the Arch L K in the point K, then through the point K draw the Line DF; then is D the Angle EDF, equal to the Angle ABC, as was required.



PROB. VIII.

To bring any three Ponts not scituate in a right Line, into the Circumference of a Circle.



Let the three Points, through which the Circle is to pass, be ABC: Take above half the Distance between the two Points A and C in the Compasses, and one foot of the Compasses being in the Point A, with the said Distance describe the Arch ED, and with the same distance, one foot of the Compasses being in the Point B, mark the Arch ED in the points ED, and draw the right Line ED; then take above half

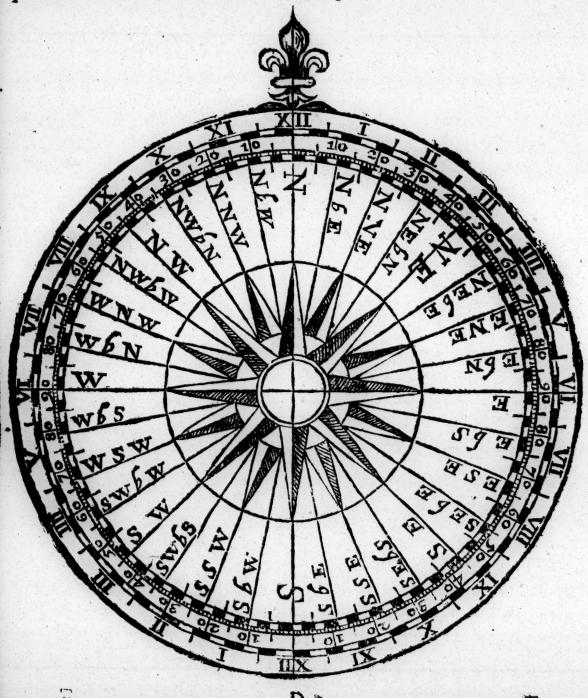
the distance between the Points C and B in the Compasses, and one foot of the Compasses being in the Point C, with the said distance describe the Arch F G; and with the same distance, one foot of the Compasses being in the Point B, mark the Arch F G in the Points F and G and draw the right Line F G. Now where the two right Lines D E and F G, being continued, intersect each other, (viz. in the Point H) is the Center of the Circle which was required.

Of the Pariner's Compals.

THIS Instrument so beneficially affishent to the practical part of Navigation, as to its Author, is uncertainly discoursed of; its Age, by some supposed to be in these parts of the World, about 300 Years the utility whereof to us evidently appears, considering the many inconveniencies that attended our Ancestors, in tracing the Vast Ocean for want of such a Guide, under whose subordinate Conduct of later Years, our Maritine Affairs have succeeded so well.

The Description of the Compass.

It is a Circle of a greater or lesser Diameter at pleasure, described upon a Paste-Board, and divided into 360 Degrees, and 32 Points, and sometimes into 24 Hours, each Point containing 11 deg. 15 min. or three quarters of an Hour, as in the following Figure.



To divide which into Points, first draw a Line at pleasure, as W.E. then cross it with another at right Angles, as N. S. then setting one foot of the Compasses in the intersection (or cutting) of those two Lines, the Compasses being opened to the intended bigness, sweep the Circle, and divide each of the four equal parts made by the Circle, and the two right Lines W. E. and N.S. into eight equal parts more. So is the Compass divided into 32 Points, as in the foregoing Figure.

The Circle being thus divided upon the Chard, or Paste-Board, there are pasted on the other side of the said Chard, or Paste-Board, two Wiers, which Wiers being touched with a Loadstone, and the Chard hung at the Center upon a Pin, fixed in a Box, its Position becomes North and South; and the said Box being covered with a Glass, and hung into another square Box, to the end the Chard may traverse notwithstanding the Ships motion;

being thus fixed, is ready for use.

To find the Prime, or Golden Number.

THE Prime or Golden Number, is the space of 19 Years, in which the Moon performs all her Revolutions with the Sun; at the end of which term, the Moon returns again to the same Sign and Degree in the Zodiack which she was in 19 years before; for the finding whereof add to the date of the year, and divide by 19, and the Remainder after division will be the number required.

Example.

Suppose the Golden Number to be required for the year 1685; first add, which makes 1686, then divide by 19.

 $\frac{19)_{152}^{1686}\binom{88}{166}}{\frac{152}{152}}$

14 Remains, which is the Golden Number.

To find the Epact.

THE Epast is the difference which is made in a year between the Sun and Moon in their Revolutions; to find which, divide the Golden Number by 3, and for every one that is left add 10 to the Prime; then if the sum exceed 30, cast away 30, and the Remainder is the Epast; but if the sum be less than 30, that is the Epast; but if there remains 0 after Division, the Epast is the same with the Golden Number.

Example.

Example

Suppose the Epact was required for the year 1685; the Golden Number being found to be 14, being divided by 3, there remains 2, which being made 20, and added to the Prime 14, makes 34, which is the Epact for 1685 required.

To find the Moon's Age.

A DD to the Epact, for March 1, for April 2, for May 3, for June 4, for July 5, for Angust 6, for September 8, for October 8, for No-

vember 10, for December 10, for Fanuary 0, for February 2.

Having added to the Epact the number for the Month, according to the Rule foregoing, add thereto the day of the Month, for which the Moon's Age is required: these 3 sums added together, if less than 30, is the Moon's Age; if more than 30, take 30 from it as often as may be, the Remainder is the Age of the Moon. The Moon's Age subtracted from 30, leaves the day of the Change. Again, 15 added to, or subtracted from the day of Change, leaves the day of Full Moon.

Example.

Suppose it were required to find the Moon's Age for the fifth day of September 1688.

First set down the Epact for that Year ———— 07 To which add the Number for the Month, which is _____08

To which add the Day of the Month, which is ______05

The Moon is 22 days old.

Then out of 30

Take ----22 The Moon's Age.

Remains - 08 Days to the Change.

Add ——15 Makes ——23 Days to Full Moon.

If the Practitioner please to save himself the labour of these Operations, he may in the following Page, see the Table where it is set down.

To find the Dominical Letter.

Ake the Year and its fourth part, and add 4 to it; then divide the Sum by 7, and subtract what remains from 7, the Remainder shews the thing required; accounting the Letter A for 1, B for 2, C for 3, D for 4, E for 5, F for 6, and G for 7.

Suppose the Dominical Letter were required for the First, set down the year Then the 4th part, which omitting Fraction, is— To which add	1685
The Sum divide by————————————————————————————————————	-7) $\frac{2110}{21}$ (301
The Remainder after Division is 3, which being subtracted from 7, leaves 4; which shews it must be the fourth Letter, which is D the Dominical Letter for 1685 required.	010

To find the Cycle of the Sun.

DD to the Year 9, divide the sum by 28, the Remainder is the Cycle of the Sun.

Suppose it be required for the Year 1685 Then add Divide by --- 28 1694/60 14

By the Operation it appears that 14 is the Cycle of the Sun for the Year 1685, being the Remainder after division.

To fave this labour, I shall add the Table following.

Note, Hillary Term begins Jan. 23. and ends Feb. 12.

Easter Term begins 17 days after Easter-day, and ends the Monday before Whit funday.

Trinity Term begins on Friday after Trinity-Sunday, and ends 19 days after.

Michaelmas Term begins Octob. 23. and ends November 28.

A Table of the Dominical Letters, Cycle of the Sun, Prime. Epact, and Moveable Fealts for Twenty Three Years.

Years	Dom. Let.	Cycl. O.	Prime.	Epact.	Shrove- Sunday.		Easter- Sunday.		Whit- Sunday.		
1688	\overline{A} \overline{G}	17	17	7	February 26	April	15	Fune	3		
1689	F	18	18	18	10	March	31	May	19		
1690	E	19	19	29	March 2	April	20	Fune	8		
1691	D	20	I	11	February 23		12	May	31		
1692	C B	21	2	22	7	March	27		15		
1693	A	22	3	3	26	April	16	June	72-		
1694	G	23	4	14	18		8	May.	27		
1695	F	24	5	25	March 3		25	111-3	. 12		
1696	ED	25	6	6	February 23		12		31		
1697	C	26	7	17	14	April	4	May	23		
1698	В	27	8	28	March 6		-24	7une	12		
1699	A	28	9	9	February 19		9	May	28		
1700	GF	1	10	10	11	March	31	May	19		
1701	E	2	II	I	March 2	April	20	Fune	8		
1702	D	3	12	12	February 15		5	May	24		
1703	C	4	13	23	7	March	28				
1704	BA	5	14	4	27	April		Fune	16		
1705	G	6	15	15	18	Tapin.	16	May .	4		
1706	F	7	16	26	4	March	24	may .	27		
1707	E	8	17	7	24	April.	13	Fune.	12		
1708	DC	0	18	18		-	-	-	1		
1709	В	IO	19	29	March 6	The state of the s	4	May	23		
1710	A	11	I	11	February 19		24	June May	12		

M. §	D.	H.	M.	M. { D.	H.	M.
Full moon.	07	10	12	(Full moon. 02	20	38
Last quart. New moon. First quart.	15	04	50	Last quart. 09 New moon. 16	15	10
New moon.	22	10	12	New moon. 16	19	47
First quart.	29	00	57	(First quart. 24	20	34
Full moon.	05	19	04	[Full moon. or	05	49
S- Lalt quart.	13	.22	30	Last quart. 07	20	45
Last quart. New moon. First quart.	20	20	24	New moon. 15	09	10
Fielt quart.	27	12	39	Firm quart. 123	12	34
			4	Full moon. 30	14	26
Full moon.	06	13	58			
Z)Last quart.	14	13	14	Last quart. 06	04	28
New moon.	21	05	15	New moon. 14	00	49
First quart.	28	02	29	New moon. First quart. Full moon.	03	42
				3 (Full moon. 28	23	00
(Full moon.	05	06	04			1
2) Last quart.	13	00	04	CLast quart. 05		
2. New moon.	19	15	27	New moon. 13	08	A
First quart.	26	18	14	New moon. 13	16	
				Full moon. 28	c8	12
CFull moon.	04	21	36	- CI -0		
Last quart. New moon.	12	06	56	New moon. 12 First quart. 20 Full moon. 26		
New moon.	18	16	10	New moon. 12	1	1 / 1
CFirst quart.	26	10	41	First quart. 20		1
				Full moon. 26	19	05
Full moon. Last quart. New moon.	03	09	56	Ne Laft quart	-	
Last quart.	10	1 /	46	Last quart. 04	D	
New moon.	17	08	05	New moon. 12		3 2 3
CFirst quart.	25	03	34	New moon. First quart. Full moon.	-	The state of the
		1	1 1	Full moon. 27	07	142

This Year will be Four Eclipses, Two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

^{1.} Of he Moon on April 5. about 6 of the Clock in the Evening. 'Twill be a great Eclipse, but not seen to us. 2. Of the Sun on April 25. about 3 in the morning; Visible to us in England. 3. Of the Moon, on Septemb. 29. about 10 in the Morning, and visible to us. 4. Of the Sun, on Octob. 14. about 7 of the Clock in the Morning, and the latter part may be seen in England.

a	Mable of the	(Manast &	Gire for	the Moor	1680
XI.	Table of the	क्षेत्रामा व	4136 106	the peat	1009.
					The second secon

33

M.}	D.	, н.	M.	1 M. }	D.	H.	M.
Last quart.	03	01	G2	New moon.	06	05	28
	10	22	10	First quart.	13	17	54
New moon. First quart.	17	20	26	Full moon	21	16	58
Full moon.	24	21	12	Last quart.	28	18	07
	1.4			- June quant			"
Last quirt.	10	11	56	New moon.	04	15	21
New moon. First quart. Full moon.	09	11	21	First quart.	12	11	13
First quart.	16	03	41	Full moon.	20	04	117
Full moon.	23	14	12	Last quart.	26	22	38
(Last quart.	03	17	08	New moon.	03	03	39
New moon.	10	21	57	First quart.	11	05	17
S First quart.	17	12	17	New moon. First quart. Full moon. Last quart.	18	17	46
(Full moon.	25	16	01	3 (Last quart.	25	03	20
(Last quart.	02	09	31	New moon.	02	18	55
	09	06	32	First quart.	10	23	00
New moon.	15	22	42	First quart.	18	00	40
Full moon.	23	23	00	(Last quart.	24	14	21
Last quart.	10	22	26	New moon.	01	12	35
New moon.	08	13	34	ਵੇਂ)First quar:.	09	15	35
First quart.	15	11	21	New moon.	16	10	32
Full Moon.	23	14	19	3 (Last quart.	23	05	22
(Last quart.	31	07	40				
				New moon.	01	10	04
(New moon.	06	22	08	First quart.	09	06	00
First quart.	14	10	51	Full moon.	15	22	02
Full moon.	22	04	18	Last quart.	22	22	42
(Last quart.	29	113	156	New moon.	30	03	02

In this Year will be two Eclipses, both of the Moon.

The first will be on March 25. about seven of the Clock at Night; this will be both total and visible. The second will be on September 19. about two of the Clock in the Morning, total and visible, as the former.

34 A Table of the Moon's Age for the Pear 1690.

M. {	D.	H. 1	M.	M. }	D.	H.	M.
First quart.	07	16	53	First quart.	02	18	27
Full moon.	14	15	53	Full moon.	10	21	28
Full moon. Last quart.	21	18	08	Last quart.	18	14	45
(New moon.	29	20	17	(New moon.	25	04	42
च - First quart.	06	01	49	First quart.	01	09	18
Full moon.	12	20	39	Full moon.	09	11	45
Full moon. Last quart. New moon.	20	14	24	Full moon. Last quart. New moon. First quart.	16	21	32
New moon.	28	II	04	New moon.	23	13	21
				(First quart.	31	02	23
First quart.	07	08	06				
Full moon.	14	10	14	Full moon.	08	OI	42
Full moon. Last quart.	22	09	46	Full moon. Last quart. New moon.	15	03	08
New moon.	29	22	08	New moon.	22	00	32
				First quart.	29	21	12
First quart.	05	14	02				
	13	21	34	Full moon.	07	14	20
Full moon.	21	03	07	Last quart.	14	10	35
New moon.	28	06	59	Last quart. New moon.	21	13	I
				First quart.	29	15	19
CFirst quart.	04	21	00			1	1
	12	15	19	Z(Full moon.	05	00	2
Full moon. Last quart.	20	17	53	Last quart. New moon.	12	16	5
New moon.	27	14	31	New moon.	20	107	13
	1	1		First quart.	28	09	5
First quart.	03	-06	30			1	1
First quart.	11	04	113	Full moon.	05	13	1
a Last quart.	19	05	43	Last quart.	12	04	3
New moon.	25	21	21	Last quart. New moon.		02	4
	1			13 (First-quart.	28	05	I

In this Year there will be Four Eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first will be of the Sun, on Feb. 28. about 11 of the Clock at Night; it will be invisible to us in England. The second will be a Lunar Eclipse, March 14. about ro of the Clock at Night; visible to us in England. The third will be an Eclipse of the Sun, Angust 24. about one in the Morning, a great Eclipse, but invisible to us. The fourth will be an Eclipse of the Moon, on Septemb. 8. about two of the Clock in the Asternoon.

A Table o	fthe	1990	on's	Age for the Pear	169	Ι.	35
M. }	D.	Н.	M.	M.}	D.	н.	M.
(Full moon.	03	23	47	, Last quart.	08	01	09
E)Last quart.	10	19	C2		.14	21	56
New moon. First quart.	18	22	15	New moon.	21	13	50
First quart.	26	19	08	(Full moon.	29	13	36
Full moon.	02	10	01	Last quart.	05	13	13
E) Last quart.	09	12	16	New moon.	13	04	57
New moon.	17	16	35	First quart.	20	02	129
Last quart. New moon. First quart.	25	05	46	New moon. First quart. Full moon.	28	05	23
Full moon	03	20	32	S Last quart.	04	23	07
Last quart. New moon.	11	06	37	New moon. First quart. Full moon.	II	13	20
S New moon.	19	08	01	First quart.	18	18	20
First quart.	26	13	43	3 (Full moon.	26	21	14
(Full moon.	02	07	49	Last quart.	04	06	49
Last quart.	10	10	12	New moon.	II	10	11
New moon.	17	21	47	First quart.	18	13	16
First quart.	24	19	11	(Full moon.	26	12	36
Full moon.	10	20	19	Z. Last quart.	02	13	49
Last quart.	09	17	44	New moon.	09	12	22
New moon.	17	06	36	Last quart. New moon. First quart. Full moon.	17	09	51
First quart.	24	21	57	Full moon.	25	02	36

In this Year will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

Full Moon.

Last quart.

(Full moon.

New moon.

OI

-Last quart.

First quart.

Full moon.

Last quart.

New moon.

The first will be on February the 18th, about our five a Clock in the Morning; but invisible to us. The second will be on Angust the 13th near fix of the Clock at Night; visible to us in England, if the Air be ferene 3 of the Suns Body will be obscured.

M. {	D.	H. 1	M.	M. ?.	D.	H.	M.
New moon.	07	21	52	New moon.	03	16	25
First quart.	16	00	46	First quart.	10	05	14
Full moon.	23	02	30	Full moon.	17	15	09
CLast quart.	29	17	34	(Last quart.	25	17	51
New moon.	06	16	31	- New moon.	01	21	48
First quart.	14	13	26	First quart.	08	II	44
Full moon.	2 I	11	48	First quart.	16	05	55
Last quart.	28	07	37	Last quart.	24	09	05
				(New moon.	31	05	49
New moon.	07	10	30				
First quart.	15	10	42	First quart.	06	22	04
Full moon.	21	20	53	Full moon.	14	22	26
· (Last quart.	28	23	36	First quart. Full moon. Last quart. New moon	22	2 [13
				New moon.	29	14	24
(New moon.	06	03	06				
Full moon.	13	15	33	o First quart.	06	12	1.30
Full moon.	20	05	49	Full moon.	14	15	52
CLast quart.	27	16	06	Last quart.	22	09	32
				(New moon.	29	00	130
New moon.	05	16	48	N.C			1 6.2
Full moon.	12	20	48	First quart.	05	06	4
	19	15	40	Full moon.	13	109	4
CLast quart.	27	09	09	First quart. Full moon. Last quart.	20	118	14
				New moon.	27	I.I	4
(New moon.	04	04					
New moon. First quart. Full moon.	II	100		First quart.	05	02	. 4
Full moon.	18	02		Full moon.	13	01	5
(Last quart.	26	02	04	Full moon.	20	00	4
		1		New moon.	127	10	13

In this Year there will be Five Eclipses, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The first will be of the Moon, on Jan. 23. about two of the Clock Asternoon; invisible to us. The second of the Sun, on Feb. 9. near five in the Asternoon; invisible to us. The third a great Eclipse of the Moon on the 18th of July, near four of the Clock in the Morning, may be seen of us. The sourch an Eclipse of the Sun, on the second of Angust about nine in the Morning. The last a small Eclipse of the Sun, on Decemb. 27. two hours Asternoon, scarce visible to us.

ME	D.	H. 1	M. 1		M. ?	D	H.	M.
- Fi O assert	0+	00	03		(Full moon.	06	22	40
Full moon. Last quart. New moon.	II	16	00	•	Last quart.	14	16	22
Last quart.	18	09	55		New moon.	22	11	07
New moon.	25	17	38		Cririt quart.	29	07	33
First quart.	02	19	53		Full moon.	05	09	50
Full moon. Laft quart. New moon.	10	03	52		Lass quart. New moon. Fire quart	13	09	58
Last quart.	16	20	13		New moon.	20	21	26
3 (New moon.	24	10	50		First quart.	27	12	39
, Crew moon.						1	*	
(First quart.	04	14	17		Full moon.	03	23	34
Full Moon.	11	13	32		Last quart.	12	10	00
Last quart.	18	05	19		E. New moon.	19	06	57
New moon.	26	04	02		3 Cfirst quart.	25	10	10
			1					
(First quart.	03	04	52		Full moon.	03	15	41
	09	21	44		E)Last quart.	11	19	25
Full moon.	16	17	56		New moon.	18	16	17
New moon	24	20	20		First quart.	25	09	14
First quart.	03	05	47		K Full moon.	02	09	16
Full moon	09	05	37		Last quart.	10	10	-02
Last quart.	16	07	59		3.) New moon.	17	02	09
New moon.	24	11	07		3 (First quart.	2.4	00	42
First quart.	31	21	28					
					G/Full moon.	20	05	16
Full moon.	07	13	36		New mocn.	09	22	28
Last quart.	14	23	37		New moon.	16	11	17
Last quart. New moon.	22	23	56	N A	3 (Firtt quart.	23	20	03
(First quart.	30	103	44			1	i	
			CHEM TO A PER				7 2 - 1	

In this Year are four Eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The First a total Eclipse of the Moon, on January 12. about sour of the Clock in the morning, visible to us. The Second a great Eclipse of the Sun, on June 23. a little after Noon. The Third a great Eclipse of the Moon, on July 7. near 10 in the Morning, invisible to us. The last a great Eclipse of the Sun, on Decemb. 16. about our Midnight, visible to our Antipodes.

M {	D.	H-1	M.	M. }	D.	H. 1	M·
Full moon.	01	00	21	CLast quart.	03	15	09
Last quart.	08	07	53	New moon- First quart.	II	18	06
New moon.	15	01	14		19	06	01
New moon.	22	19	39	(Full moon.	25	20	50
· (Full moon.	30	15	34				
				Last quart.	02	07	04
Last quart.	06	15	07	New moon. First quart.	10	07	27
New moon.	13	14	50	First quart.	17	11	12
First quart.	21	13	10	(Full moon.	24	06	30
Full moon.	10	04	13	Last quart.	10	00	55
Y all amount	07	21	40	New moon.	08	20	10
New moon. First quart.	15	05	41	New moon. First quart. Full moon.	15	17	10
First quart.	23	07	52	Full moon.	22	19	08
Full Moon.	30			CLast quart.	30	19	44
(Last quart.	06	04	50	New moon.	08	07	32
New moon	13	21	06	S)First quart.	14	22	48
New moon First quart.	22	00	05	Full moon.	22	10	34
' (Full moon.	28	22	13	CLast quart.	30	14	36
(Last quart.	05	14	02	≥(New moon.	06	18	20
New moon. First quart.	13	12	41	New moon- First quart. Full moon.	13	08	46
First quart.	21	13	11	Full moon.	21		42
(Full moon.	28	15	56	3 (Last quart.	29	08	14
Last quart.	04	01	28	New moon.	06	04	43
		03	22		12		26
New moon.	19		22	First quart. Full moon.	21	The state of	08
(Full moon.	26		51	1 3 (Last quart.	129		31

In this Year are four Eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

The First of the Moon, Jan. 1. about Noon, a great Eclipse to the Antipodes. The Second of the Sun, June 12. near 5 of the Clock at Night, more than half the Sun's Body obscured; may be seen of us if the Air be clear. The Third a small Eclipse of the Moon about Midnight, on June 26. The Last an Eclipse of the Sun, on Decemb. 6. near 5 at Night; invisible to us.

The Explanation and Use of the preceding Table of the Moon's Age.

In the faid Table, the one half Page contains the first six Months of the Year, the other half the following six Months: in the first Column of each half, towards the left hand, are the Months; in the second, the New, Full, and Quarters of the Moon; in the three following Columns are the Days, Hours and Minutes of the said New, Full and Quarters; which time is accounted from Noon to Noon. At the bottom of the Tables are the Eclipses for the Respective Years.

Use of the Table.

The Use of this Table is readily by Inspection to find the Day, Hour and Minute of the New, Full or Quarters of the Moon.

Example 1.

Suppose it were desired to find the time of New Moon in Jan. 1688.

First, Look for the Year 1688, on the top of the Leaf, which having found, look for January in the first Column towards, the left Hand; then in the next Column, in the same Month, is found New Moon; and in the three following Columns against New Moon, stands 22 110 12, which shews that the New Moon in January 1688, is the 22 day, 10 hours, 12 minutes Asternoon. The same Directions and Considerations serve for the Full Moon, or first and last Quarters.

Note, That when the Moon is in the first Quarter, it is 8 days old, at the Full 15 days, and in the last Quarter 22 days. Suppose therefore it

were required to find the Moons Age on March 25, 1688.

Looking in the Year 1688, the Table gives the New Moon to be on the 21st day, therefore 21 and 4 being 25, it appears the Moon is 4 days old on the said 25th of March.

Example 2.

Suppose it were required to find the Moons Age on the 10th of June, 1688.

Looking in the Year 1688, in the Month of June, I find the Moon to be at the Full on the 3d day, that is, 15 days old; then the day for which I would find its Age, being 7 days after the 3d day, 15 and 7 making 22, I conclude the Moon to be 22 days old on the said 10th day of June, 1688.

A Tide-Table for the Sea-Coast of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Holland, Flanders, France, Biscay, &c. Shewing what Moon mikes Full Seaupon the Full and Change-days at the places following, in Alphabetical order.

the places jointaing, in I	1	1			
Į.	H. M	1.		H.	M.
Α,	-	-			
At Amsterdam, and Armentiers, North-east, and South-west————————————————————————————————————	03 c 04 3 06 c	00	At Brest, before the Bass the River of Bourdeaux, within the Haven, and at Barwick North-East by East, & South West by West	03	
В.		F.)	W. S. W and a	-104	130
At Beachy, and before the Race of Blanquet, North and			Blackney in the Channel be fore Bourdeaux, and at Bristol	-	500
South————————————————————————————————————	120	00	At Bristol-Key, East by	y	
of Beachy in the Offing.			South and West by North — At Bridgwater, E.S.E. and W. N. W. —	d	
North by East, and South by West ————————————————————————————————————	12	45		e	
and S. S. W. — — — Without Blust, North-East	0.1	30	West Bulleyn-deep, S. S. E. and	-0	8 15
by North, and South-West by			N. N. W. — — —	- 1	030

		T
,H. 'M.	[H.	M-
C. - - Bel	fore the Haven of Caen,—	-
in th	e Chamber, between	
In the Condado, North and Cripp	le-Sand and the Crevi	
South————————————————————————————————————	at Calshot, S. by East.	
	l. by West 11	15
North by East, and South by		11
West	D.	
Without Calice, at Corpus		
	Dover-Peer, and before	
and at Camfere, N. N. E. and Dunks	irk North and South—12	00
S. S. W. ———————————————————————————————	Denhy N E by N and	1
Between Calice and Dover, S.W.	by S	1.0
	Dort, N.E. and S.W.—03	
North Cane North-east and At	Dung argian ENE and	00
North Cape, North-east, and At. South-west 03 00 W.S.	W.E. and	
At Carlo at Calica and At	Dentements Feb. 104	30
At Cork, at Caute, and	Darimouth, East and	
At Cork, at Calice, and in the Creek, E. N. E. and West-W. S. W. — 0430 At	D. W. C. E. I. E. C	00
W. S. WO430 At.	Dublin, S. E. by East,	
At Caldy, and in the Bay of Carnarven, East by North, At	. W. by W.—08	12
of Carnarven, East by North, At	Dunbar, S. E. and	
and West by South—— 05 15 N. W		00
At Concalo, East and West-0600 At	Dungenels, and Dun-	
At Cape Clear, E.S.E. and noje,	S. E. by S. and N. W.	1
At Cape Clear, E.S.E. and nose, W.N.W 730 by N.		45
Without the Caspets in 1 1 At	Dogler and in the Domes	
the Channel, S. E. by East, and S.S.E.	and N.N.W10	30
N. W. by W. ———————————————————————————————————		
Between Garnsey and the	E.	
Caskets, before Cromer, be-		
fore the Caskets and Garnsey, At	Embden, before the	1
at Seven-Clefts, and at Cate- Elve.	before the Evder and	
ness, S. E. and N. W oooc before	Enchuysen, North and	
At the Caskets, and at South	12	00
Chamberness, S. E. by South At	Edam NNF and	
and N. W. by North 0945 S. S. W	V. ————————————————————————————————————	02
At Cows, in the Foss of Before	ore the Eastern and West-	~>
Caen, in Calice-Road, and in ern E	mes, and at Egmont,	
		20
and N.N.W1030	and N.W	~~
* F		Dn
. (1885 - 1875 - 1886 - 1875 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 18		114

	1		1
I.	H.M.		14
		at Graveling, and before Cher	-
On the Coast of Flanders,		brough, North and South - 120	0
North and South -	1200	Before Gore, and at Graves-	
At Flushing, North by East,		end, N.N.E. and S.S.W 013	0
	1 45	At Groy, at Gascoign, and	
Before the Fen in the		the Coast of Gallicia, N. E.	
Channel, N. N. E. and S. S.		and S.W.	00
W	0130	At Garnsey, East by North,	
Without Fountnay, N. E.		and West by South ———— los .	15
by North, and S. W. by		Between Garnsey and Cas-	
South -	0215	kets. S. E. and N. WOol	00
Without the Banks of		Thwart of Garnsey in the	
Flanders, N. E. and S. W	0200	Channel, S. E. by South and	
At Flambrough and Brid-		N.W. by North ————————————————————————————————————	15
lington, E.N.E. and W.S.W	0430	In the Chamber and Gore-	
At the Fourn, in Foy, at		end, South by East, and North by West.	
Falmouth, East by North, and		by West. ————————————————————————————————————	
West by South	05 1	5.	- 7
Between Foy and Falmouth,	11.	н.	
in the Channel, and at Foul-			
ness, East by South, and		Before the Hever, before	
West by North.	06,4	Horn, and at Hamton-Key.	
Before the Coast of Friez-		North and South	00
land, and the Fly, E.S.E. and		North and South 12 Under Holy-Island, and	ľ
W. N. W.	0739	olit Horn, N. N. E. and	
Without the Fly, S. E. by		S. S. W.	120
East, and N. W. by W	08 15	Before Hartlepool, N.E. and	30
At Friez, and Fair Illes.		S. W. ——————————————————————————————————	100
N. W. and S. E	0900	A. Huntcliff-foot, N. E. by	00
In the Frith, and at the		East, and S. W. by West - 03	1 -
South Foreland, S. S. E. and	1	At Humber, East by North	+)
N. N. W.———	10/30	and West by South05	7.
In Fair-Isle Roads, and at		Before Hambrough, at Hull,	1)
the North-foreland, South by	1 3	at the Holms, and before	
병사 보고 있다. 그리고 보고 있는데 그렇게 하는데 하는데 하면 하는데	11	Humbers Mouth, East and	
	1	VV7 - 1)	
G.		At Harlem, and at Home-	00
		bead, South-east and North-	
In the Road of Gibralter,		less of	
An the House of Chanter,		Well	A

시민의 하는 이렇게 되었다. 보통하는 모든 보다 그 때 때			
At St. Hellens, at Harmich,	H. N	И.,	. M.
and without the Banks of		At Lin, half-Tide, at Lon-	
Hamich SSE and NN.W.	102	o dey, East and West - o	500
A. U. within S by	7	At Lime, East by South, and	
At Harriston Within, S. by		Well by North	
E. and North by West -	111	5 West by North ————————————————————————————————————	745
		At the Lizard by the Land,	
		E. S. E. and W.N.W.	730
		At Lambey, S. E. by East,	
At Jutland-Islands North		and N. W. by West ———— of	3 15
and South ———	12 0	At Leystaff, and thwart of	
On the West Coast of Ire-		it without the Banks, S. E.	
		oo by South, and N. W. by	
In all the Havens on the			9.45
South Coast of Ireland, East		In Leystaff Road, and at	111
by North, and West by		Long-Sand-bead, S. S. E. and	
South	05		c30
South	اری	1) [4. 14. 44.	434
K.		. M.	11
		Within the Maes, and at	
South —	12	Malden, North by East, and	
Killiars, N.E. and S.W	03	South by West	245
At King-fail, E. N. E. and		Before the Maes, N. N. E.	717
		30 and S.S.W. ————	. 20
* At Kilduyn, E. S. E. and	1	At the Maes, and before	130
W N.W.	07	30 St. Matthews Point, N. E. by	
At Kilding S F and	0	East, and S. W. by West —	1.1
N W		In Machala at & Matthews	3 45
IV. VV.	09	oo In Mooshole, at S. Matthews,	1
		and within Mounts-Bay	
L.		E. N. E. and W. S. W.	430
		In Milford, at Moonless, at	
At Leith, North and		St. Maloes, East by North,	
South.	12	oo and West by Southo	5 15
At Lisben, N.E. by North		Between Mousebole and	11
and S. W. by South.	02	15 Falmouth, and in Milford	
At London, N. E. and		Haven, E.S.E. and W.N.W.	720
경기 이 눈으로 하게 되었다. 이 그것도 아버지는 일을 다 된 사람들이 되었다. 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 되었다.	1 1	oo In St. Magnes Sound, and	177
Thwart of Londey, and	1	at Machnels Castle, S. E. by	
before Lin, East by North			0
		East, and N. W. by West	8 15
and West by South	105	HE TO NOTE NOT	1
		F 2	At

	H.	M.		H.1	M
At the Isle of Man, S. E. and N. W. —————————————————————————————————	09	00	and Ormel-mayes S. S.F. and		
East and North by WestN.			N. N. W. At Orfordness within the Sands, South by East, and North by West.		
At Newport, Half-Tide, North and South ————————————————————————————————————	12				
Nower, North by East, and South by West ————————————————————————————————————	12	45	At Portsmouth, Half-Tide. North and South ————————————————————————————————————	12	00
fore the River of Nantz, N.E. and S. W. —————————————————————————————————	03	00	Picton, N. E. and S. W	03	00
North, and W. by S. — Before S. Nicholas, E. by S. and W. by N. ————	05	15	West ————————————————————————————————————	03	
At the Needles, at the Isle of Wight, S. E. by East, and N. W. by West ————			West by South ————————————————————————————————————	05	1
All the Coast of Normandy and Picardy, S. S. E. and			Before Podessinks, East by South, and West by North—	00	5 45
N.N.W. —————————————————————————————————		İ	At the Race of Portland	0	730
East, and N. by W. ———	II	15	S. E. and N.W. ——————————————————————————————————	-09	900
At Orkness, N. E. and		66	At Quinborough, North and		
N. W. ——————————————————————————————————	09	000	South————————————————————————————————————	12	2 00
At Orfordness, S. E. by South, and North-West by North-	Y	4	At Rochester, North by East and South by West ————————————————————————————————————		2 45

	2 1 10 - 4		40101					, ,
H	i. [VI.]						Н.	M,
At Ramkins, N. N. E. and -		At	Sedmon	uth,	and a	t the		-
S. S. W	030	Stari	, East	by s	South,	and		
At Rotterdam, in Robin- Hood's Bay, and from the Race to the Pole-head, N.E. and S. W.		Wef	by Nor	th —			06	45
Hand's Ray and from the		0	ff the	Start	iı	the	1	
Pros to the Pole head NE		Char	mel	E C	, E	and		
Race to the Pour-nead, Iv. Is.		TAT N	T XX7	L. S). L.	anu	'	-
and S. W.	3	VV. I	N. VV.		1	· ·	0/	20
At Rouen, and before Ro- chel, N. E. by E. and S. W.		C	ichin tr	ie se	yn, t	etore	1 1	
chel, N. E. by E. and S. W.		Sche	lbalgh,	and	at .	Seven		
by W. ————	3 45	Cliff.	r, S. E. a	and N	.W. –		09	00
In Ramsey, East by North		A	t Shorar	n,	S. E.	by S.	1	
and West by South o	5 15	and l	N. W. by	N			09	45
In Ruffia, East by South,		A	Sevn-he	ead.	S. S. E.	and		
and West by North	645	N. N	. W				10	20
	11.7							,
S.				·T				
				1.				1
T al- Classe hoters 7		T	: T		. NT	Т		
in the sieeve, between o-		1 0		erveer	, IV.	by E.		
In the Sleeve, between U- Shant and Silly, at the Shooe,		ana :	S. by W.	. —	1.0		12	43
at the Spit, at South-Hamp- ton, and along the Swin,		Be	tore 1 er	veer,	beton	e the		
ton, and along the Swin,	1	Kive	r of I	hames	, an	d at		
Noth and South————————————————————————————————————	200	Linm	outh,	N. 1	1. E.	and		
Upon the Coast of Spain,		S.S.	W. —				10	30
and in Shottana, IN. E. and	J. Buch	De	iore the	Lees.	and b	etore	11.4	
S. W	300	the I	Bay of 3	Tinmo	uth. I	J. E.		
At Silly, and in the		and S	. W				02	00
At Silly, and in the Sound, at Staples, N.E. by		At	the Clef	ts of	the T	Mel	ارح	
East, and S. W. by West — o	2 4	FN	E and	W S	TA7	ر مارز		20
Pefore Semborough at Sent	747	Lin	Took an	and	hafan	2 41.0	4	50
Before Searborough, at Sept.	100	Toffe	I End	and II	7-0	e the		
Isles, without the Haven in			, East a		The second second	_ ' _ '		20
the Broad Sound, E. N. E.		In	the Roa	ad or	tne 1	ejjei,		
and W.S.W. ———— o	430					11 12		30
At the Mouth of Severn,			Tergou.					
between Silly and the Li-		N, W	. by N.		——		09	45
zard, at the Spurn, East by								
North, and W. by S.—— o	515			V.				
Without Silly, in the		•						
Channel, and at Salcomb,		Be	fore Ure	eck.	North	and	1	1
East and West. — o	600	South) ———			1 10	120	00
						1	1	1
							1	At

,H.',M.)	ıM.
At the Ness by Wieringhen	***
At Use, North-east and and at Winterton, E.S.E. and	\bigcap
South-weft — 03 00 W.N.W. 07	
Between Thant and the The vart of the Ine of	30
Main, N. E. by East, and S.W. Wight in the Channel, all	1 1
Between Thant and the Main, N. E. by East, and S.W. Wight in the Channel, all by West — 03 45 within the Isle of Wight,	
In the Vourd, at the Bay between the Isle of Wight	
within Ushant, E. N. E. and and Beachy by the Shore,	
W. S. W. ———————————————————————————————	
Without Ushant, East and West of	2 1
West. ————————————————————————————————————	1')
Wight and on Wieringhen-	
Wight, and on Wieringhen- Flats, S. E. and N. W.	000
At Winchelsey, North by	
At Winchelsey, North by East, and South by West	
At the Weilings, and from Before Yarmouth, N. N. E.	
the Welt-end of the Wight, and S. S. W.———————————————————————————————	1,30
N.N.E. and S.S.W. — OI 30 At Youghall, F. N. E. and	1.
Before the Weilings, N.E. W.S.W.	430
Before the Weilings, N.E. by North, and S. W. by W. S. W. At Tarmouth, S. E. by East	
South 02 15 and N. W. by West 0	815
South————————————————————————————————————	
giern F. N.F. and W.S.W 0430 I armouth Haven S.S.F. and	
In Wales, East by North, N. N. W. ——————————————————————————————	030
and West by South05 15	
At Wells, at Weymouth, Z.	
and at Waterford, East and	
West and the foot of foot and	
At Weymouth Key, East N.N. E. and S. S. Wo	130
by South, and West by In the Zierick Sea, N.E.	1
At Weymouth Key, East N.N. E. and S. S. W of the Coant of Zeatana, N. W. E. and S. S. W of the Coant of Zeatana, N. E. and S. S. W	300

THE foregoing Table shews the time of Full-Sea, at the several places therein mentioned, upon the Full and Change days of the Moon, which for the more ready use is put in Alphabetical order.

Example.

Admit the time of Full-Sea at London, upon the Full and Change days

be required.

Look in the Table under the Letter (L) it is found to flow at London North-east and South west, (as is vulgarly expressed) that is, When it is Full-Sea at London upon the Full and Change days, the Moon will be upon the North-east and South-west Points of the Compass, which, (as the said Table shews) is at 3 hours.

The Use of this, together with the Moon's Southing, to find the time of Full-Sea at any time at any of the said places, shall be shown

below.

To find the Moon's Southing.

To find the Southing of the Moon, multiply the Moon's Age by 4, and divide the Product by 5, and the Quotient of the Division is the time of Southing.

Note, If the Moon's Age exceed 15, reject the said 15, and take the

Remainder, with which proceed instead of the Moon's Age

Example.

Suppose the time of the Moon's Southing be required on the 9th of June 1676. The Moon's Age will be found to be 19 days; rejecting 15, the Remainder is 4; which multiplied by 4, makes 16, which divided by 5, gives in the Quotient 3;, or 3 hours 12 minutes, which is the time of the Moon's Southing, which was required.

Note, Every 1 that remains after Division is 12 Minutes. .

I shall here add a Table of the Moon's Southing to every day of her. Age.

The Table.

Moon's	Southing.
Age.	н. м.
0116	00—48
02 — 17	136
03-18	2-24
0419	312
0520	400
06-21	448
07-22	536
0823	6-24
0924	7-12
10-25	800
11-26	8-48
12-27	9-36
13-28	10-24
1429	11-12
15-30	12-00

The Explanation and Use of the Table.

The first and second Columns shew the Moon's Age, the third the Southing.

Example.

The Moon being 9 Days old, and her Southing required.

In the first Column, under the Title Moon's Age stands 9; over against it, in the last Column, is 7 Hours 12 Minutes, the time of the Southing required.

Note also, the same Southing serves for 24 Days old, as the Table shews.

Thus having got the Moon's Southing, proceed to find the time of Full-Sea as follows.

Suppose the Moon being 9 Days old, the time of Full-Sea in the

Downs required.

By the foregoing Table it appears that a N. N. W. and S. S. E. Moon makes Full-Sea upon the Full and Change Days, which (as the faid Table shews) is 10 Hours 30 Minutes; to which adding the Moon's Southing at 9 Days old, (viz. 7 Hours 12 Minutes, it makes 17 Hours 42 Minutes, or 5 Hours 42 Minutes, rejecting 12 Hours.

But to be more exact, use the following Table and Directions.

Having found the time of Full-Sea upon the Full and Change Days, by the preceeding Table for that purpose, enter this Table with the Moon's Age; against which in the last Column are the Hours and Minutes to be added for the time of Full-Sea desired.

Example.

Suppose, as before, the Moon being 9 Days old, and the time of Full-Sea in the Downs is required.

A N. N. W. and S. S. E. Moon making Full-Sea upon the Full and Change Days, which is 10 hours 30 minutes; which being found, enter this Table with the Moon's Age 9 Days, against which stands 5 Hours 50 Minutes; which added to 10 Hours 30 Minutes, makes 16 Hours 20 Minutes, or 4 Hours 20 Minutes, rejecting 12 Hours.

The Tide-Table.

Moon's	Tide.
Age.	H. M.
01—16	00-43
02-17	01-20
03-18	01-52
04-19	02-22
05-20	02-52
06-21	03-26
07-22	04-07
0823	0455
0924	05-50
10-25	06-53
11-26	07-59
12-27	09-04
1328	10-08
14-29	11-05
15-30	00-00

Here follows

A New and Exact KALENDAR

OF

The Sun's Place and Declination to every Day of the Year, for the First, Second, Third, and Leap-Years, diligently corrected. Likewise the Sun's Rising, whereby may be found the time of Setting, and Length of the Day and Night: Together with the Southing of the principal fixed Stars at Mid-night.

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5	F	Serp. Neck.	25	04	19	05	24	50	19	01	24	36	18	58	25	20	19	00
6	1	Sun r.4.15	26	02	19	19	25	48	19	15	25	34	19	12	26	17	19	22
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9	6	Scorpions	28	54	19	58	28	40	19	55	28	26	19	5 ~	29	10	20	02
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14	A	Scorpions	03	42	20	57	03	28	20	54	103	14	20	52	03	58	21	00
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Month	3	Remarkable	16	85.	16	89.	16	86.	16	90.	16	87.	10	91.	16	88.	10	592.
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10	G	Sun r. 3.48	29	29				15										30
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16	F		05	12	23	24	04	58	23	25	04	44	23	25	05	27	23	23
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18	A	the Harp.	07		23			52										18
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Month	Wee	Remarkable	16'	irst 85	Ye	ar.	Se	econ 86	d Y	ear.	T	hird	Y	ear.	1.	Leap	o-Y	ear.
nth	X	dave & fou	-		-		-		-		-1		-			-		
days.		thing of stars at Midnight.	-	_	-)		-	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	- -	
ys.	6.		-		-		-	1	-			. <u>M</u>		-		. M	-	. M.
	-	First in Ori-	20 1	-	1	uth.	1			uth.		I.		uth	- 1	I.		outh.
01		on's Belt.	21	09	23		20		1	11		40	23		21		2 2 :	
03		Last in Ori-			23		21		1 -	15	10 1 11		2 3		1	107 183	3 2	
04	-	on's Belt.	23		23		22		1	19	1.		23		23		23	8 m
05	$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$	Sun r. 8.11	24	14	23	22	23	59	23	2.2	23	44	23	21	24	. 31	2 3	23
06	D	Orion's right	25	1	23				1		1 -	. 46				-	23	11111
07	E	Shoulder & Auriga's	26		-	27	4		1 -		1 .	47			26	2	13	27
08		right should.	27	18	23	28	27	03	23	28	26	48	23	28	27	34	23	29
09	G		28	19	23	29	28	04	23	1 4 25 4	27		23	29	28	36	23	29
10	A		29		23		29		23		28		23	1 1	1.017	37	100	,
		a capi.	vy.		-	-		07			1		23		V.		23	30
12		Sun r.8.12	-	23			-	08			-	53	-		-	1	23	29
		Foot of the great Dog.	1 1 1	7						1111	OI	1000	23			-4.0	1	28
14	L	Bright Foot	03	25 26	23		03	11,	23		02	-,	23		03		23	27
16	F	of Gen. int.	04	28		23	14.				04		23	P		43	1 -	25
-	-	Sun r.8.11					-	14	-	21	-		23		06		-	-
The Table		Mouth of the	1000	30		300	07		23		,	00			07	47	23	16
19		great Dog,	08	31		14		, ,		15	1 12		-		08	48	1	13
20	D	or Syrius.	9	33	-				The state of			03	23	12	09	W	-	08
21	E	The Apost.	10	34	23	05	10	19	23	06	10	04	23	07	10	50	23	04
22	F		II							A 14	100	05	1 75 4	02	II			
23	G		12	-								07					22	53
24	A		13	37	22	48	13	23	22	50	13	08	22	51	13	54	22	47
25	B	Nat.Christ.	14	39	22	42	14	24	22	44	14	09	22	45	14	55	22	40
20		oc. Stephen.	15	40	22	35	15	25	22	37	15	10	22	39	15	57	22	33
27	F	John Evan.	16	41	22	28	16	26	22	30	16	11	22	31	16	58		16
-		Innocents. Castor.		· ·		- 1										59		18
1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2		Little Dog's	18	44		12						14						411
		high.Pollux																01
31	7712	Sun r. 8.14	20	40	41	541	20	311	41	201	20	101	21	59'	21	031	41	52

A Table of the Variation of the Sun's Declination, to every 15 Degrees of Longitude from the Meridian of London.

Degrees of Longitude from the Meridian of London.

Diurn.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Variat.	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
min.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m
2	00	00	co	00	00	00	01	10	01	OI	01	0
3	00	00	00	00	01	OI	OI	01	01	10	01	0
4	00	00	00	OI	OI	OI	01	10	10	02	-02	0
5	00	00	OI	01	01	OI	01	02	02	02	02	0
6	00	00	01	OI	OI	01	02	02	02	02	03	0
7	00	OI	10	10	01	02	02	03	03	03	03	0
8	00	OI	OI	01	02	02	02	03	03	03	04	0
9	00	01	OI	OI	02	02	03	03	03	04	04	0
10	00	OI	OI	02	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	0
11	00	01	OI	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	0
12	00	01	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	0
13	OI	01	02	02	03	03	04	04	05	05	06	0
14	101	OI	02	02	03	03	04	05	05	06	06	0
15	01	OI	02	02	03	04	04	05	06	06	07	0
16	OI	01	02	03	03	04	05	05	06	07	07	0
17	OI	01	02	03	04	04	05	06	06	07	08	0
18	OI	OI	02	03	04	04	05	06	07	07	08	0
19	OI	02	02	03	04	05	06	06	07	08	09	0
20	01	02	02	03	04	05	06	06	07	08	09	1
21	OI	02	03	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	1
22	OI	02	03	04	05	05	06	07	08	09	10	I
23	OI	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	1
24	OI	02	103	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	1

Explanation of the Kalendar.

IN every Page there is eleven Columns; the first shews the Days of the Month; the second the Days of the Week, expressed by the Letters A, B, C, &c. the third the Southing of several Stars at Midnight, at which time the said Stars are to be observed, thereby to find the Latitude; in the same Column is given the time of Sun Rising (and by subtracting the time of Rising from 12 Hours, the time of Setting) to about every quarter of an Hours difference; the eight following Columns shew the Sun's Place and Declination for the First, Second, Third, and Leap-Year, according to their respective Titles.

For the more ready knowing of Leap-Year, the following Table is inferted, where it is found by inspection, as also the First, Second, or Third Years after Leap-Year.

The Table.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Leap- Year.
1685	1686	1687	1688
1689	1690	1691	1692
1693	1694	1695	1696
1697	1698	1699	1700
1701	1702	1703	1704
1705	1706	1707	1708
1709	1710	1711	1712
1713	1714	1715	1716
1717	1718	1719	1720
1721	1 1722 1	1723	1724

The Use of the Kalendar.

To find the Day of the Week or Month for any time past, or to come, by the Kalendar.

First, Find the Dominical Letter for the Year, then proceed as follows.

Example 1.

Suppose it were required to find what Day of the Month was the Third

Wednesday in March 1685.

Having found the Dominical Letter, which is D, turn to the Month of March, and account D for Sunday, three days downward from which is G for Wednesday, and the Third Wednesday is the 18th day of March, as was required.

Example 2.

What Day of the Week will the Second of September be in the Year 1688?

This Year being Leap-Year, hath two Dominical Letters, A and G, the first serving from the first of January to the 25th of February; the latter from thence to the Years end.

Wherefore looking against the Second of September, there stands G

which represents Sunday, the Day of the Week required.

Note, That the Gregorian or Foreign Account begins ten Days before. ours, so that our 1st of January is their 11th, our 11th their 21st, our 21st their 31st, our 24th of February their 6th of March, but in Leap-Year, our 24th of February is their 5th of March, because then February hath 29 Days.

To find the Sun's Place and Declination by the Kalendar.

Example 1.

Suppose the Sun's Place and Declination to be required on the 10th of

January 1687, being third after Leap-Year.

In the Month of January, in the first Column, look the Day of the Month, over against which, under the third Year, stands \$\infty 42\$; that is, the Sun's place is in 42 min. of Aquarius. In the next Column under the said Year stands 20 03 under the Title South, which shews the Declination to be 20 deg. 03 min. southerly; and this serves either for the Year 1687 or 1691 on the said 10th of January, being the third after Leap-Year.

Example 2.

Suppose the Sun's Place or Declination to be required on the 10th of

March 1676, being Leap-Year.

In the Month of March, in the first Column, find the day of the Month; over against which, under Leap-Year, stands γ 47, which shews the Sun's place to be in 47 min. of Aries; and in the next Column, under Leap-Year, stands Nor. 18. which shews the Declination to be 18 min.

Northerly, which was required.

Altho it is common to take the Declination as it is in the Kalendar, yet if the difference of Longitude be considerable from London, it is requisite the Declination should be corrected, because in the Kalandar it is calculated to the Meridian of London, for which end the Table of Variation of the Sun's Declination to every 15 Degrees of Longitude from the Meridian of London, immediately following the Kalendar, is added; the Use and Explanation whereof follows.

The Explanation of the Table of Variation of the Sun's Declination to every 15 Degrees of Longitude, &c.

In the first Column is the Diurnal Variation, which is found by subtracting the Declination from the given day of the Month from the Declination for the day following; or contrarily this from that, that is, the lesser from the greater, and the Difference is the Diurnal Variation. In the head of the other Columns are the degrees of Longitude from London, either Easterly or Westerly; and in those Columns under the respective Degrees of Longitude; are the Minutes of Declination answerable to the Diurnal Variation. As suppose the Diurnal Variation were 10 Minutes, and the Difference of Longitude 90 Degrees: against 10 in the first Column, and under 90 Degrees at the head of the Table, stands 2 Minutes, which answers thereto, and is to be used as follows.

The Use of the Table of the Variation of the Sun's Declination, &c.

The Rule.

First, If the Difference of Longitude be Westerly, and the Declination increasing, the Variation found in this Table must be added to the Declination found in the Kalendar; but if the Declination be decreasing, it must be subtracted therefrom.

Secondly, If the Difference of Longitude be Easterly, and the Declination increasing, the Variation aforesaid must be subtracted; but the Declination decreasing, it must be added.

Example 1.

April the 10th, 1678, being at Sea, the Difference of Longitude from the Meridian of London, being 90 degrees Westerly, I find the Declination in the Kalendar to be 11 deg. 44 min. North, and the 11th day, the Declination is 12 deg. 05 min. therefore subtracting the lesser Declination from the greater, the Remainder is 21 min. which is the daily increase. Then in the Table under 90 deg. and over against 21, stands 5 min. which (because the Difference of Longitude is Westerly, and the Declination increasing) must be added to 41 deg. 44 min. before sound, which makes the true Declination 11 deg. 49 min. North.

If the Difference of Longitude in this case had been Easterly, the 5 min. sound in the Table must have been subtracted.

It is easily discerned whether the Declination increase or decrease, by observing whether the Declination for the day sollowing be greater or lesser; for if it be greater, then it increases; but if less, then it decreases.

Example 2.

Jamary the 10th, 1678, being at Sea, the Difference of Longitude from London, being 120 deg. Westerly, I find the Declination in the Kalendar, to be 20 deg. 00 min. South, and the 11th day it is 19 deg. 46 min. therefore subtracting the lesser from the greater, the Difference is 14 min. which is the daily decrease; then in this Table under 120 deg. and against 14 stands 5 min. which (because the Difference is 14 min.)

rence of Longitude is Westerly, and the Declination decreasing) must be subtracted, which makes the true Declination 19 deg. 55 min. South. If the Difference of Longitude had been Easterly, the 5 minutes must have been added.

The Use of the Sun's Declination, to find the Latitude.

The Declination of the Sun is mostly used at Sea, with the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude, taken by the Quadrant or Fore-Staff, to find the Latitude of the Place: for which take the following Directions.

1. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South, and the Declination be North, then the Declination added to the Complement of the Altitude, is the Latitude Northerly.

Example.

Suppose being at Sea, the 10th of April 1674, the Declin. is found by the Table to be 11 deg. 44 min. North, the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South: the Complement of the Altitude got by Observation is 23 deg. 10 min. What is the Latitude?

Complement of the Altitude is—23 10
Declination North added —11 44
The Latitude North,—34 54

2. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, and hath North Declination, then subtract the Complement of the Altitude from the Declination, the Remainder is the Latitude North. But if the Complement of the Altitude exceed the Declination, subtract the Declination therefrom, and the Remainder is the Latitude Southerly.

Example 1.

Suppose being at Sca, May the 10th 1674; the Declination being 20 deg. 8 min. North, the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, the Complement of the Altitude by Observation is 17 deg. 23 min. What is the Latitude?

Declination North is		08	
Compl. Alt. subtracted-			
The Latitude is-	02	45	North.

Example 2.

Suppose being at Sea, June the 10th 1675; the Declination by the Table is 23 deg. 30 min. North, the Complement of the Altitude by Observation is 33 deg. 10 min. the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North: What is the Latitude?

Compl. Alt. is	33	10	
Declinat. North subtracted-	23	30	
Latitude is	09	40	South

3. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, and hath South-Declination, the Declination added to the Complement of the Altitude, is the Latitude South.

Example.

Suppose being at Sea, January the 10th 1674; the Sun comes to the Meridian in the North, the Complement of the Altitude is 22 deg. 10 min. the Declination 20 deg. South: What is the Latitude?

Complement of the Altitude is — Declination South added ———	—22 —20	10
The Latitude South,	-42	10

4. If the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South, and have South-Declination subtract the Complement of the Altitude from the Declination, the Remainder is the Latitude South. But if the Comple-

ment of the Altitude exceed the Declination, subtract the Declination therefrom, the Remainder is the Latitude North.

Example 1.

Suppose being at Sea, Fanuary the 1st 1674, the Sun coming to the Meridian in the South, the Complement of the Altitude is 10 deg. 36 min. the Declination 21 deg. 44 min. South: What is the Latitude?

		44
Compl. Alt. subtracted ————————————————————————————————————	-10 -11	36

Example 2.

Suppose being at Sea February the 10th 1674, the Sun coming to the Meridian in the South, the Complement of the Altitude is 25 deg. 20 min. the Declination 10 deg. 41 min. South? Wat is the Latitude?

	0	1
Compl. Alt. is————	25	20
Declination South subtracted —.	ió	41
Latitude North	14	39
		1

- 5. If the Sun be in the Zenith, (that is, right over head) if it have either North or South Declination, the Declination is the Latitude Northerly or Southerly.
- 6. If the Sun have no Declination, the Complement of the Altitude is the Latitude, which is Northerly or Southerly, according as the Sun is to the North or South.

1		Fan	nary	Fe	br.	Ma	rcb.	Ap	il.	· Ma	y.	Ju	ne.	
	Days.	O R	igh t	O F	en,	⊙ F Af	Cight cen.	⊙ R Afo	ight en.	O R	ight en.	⊙ R Afc	ight en.	
		Н.	M	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
		19	35	21	42	23	28	or	21	03	1.4	05	19	
	2	19	39	21	46	23	32	OI	25	03	18	05	23	
	3	19	43	21	50	23	36	OI	29	03	22	05	27	
	4	19	47	21	54	23	39	or	33	03	26	05	31	
0.0	5	19	51	21	58	23	43	01	36	03	30	05	36	
	6	19	56	22	02	23	46	OI	40	03	34	05	40	
	7 8	20	00	22	06	23	50	OI	44	03	38	05	44	17
	1	20	04	22	10	23	53	01	47	03	42	05	48	
	9	20	09	22	14	23	57	OI	51	03	46	05	52	
	10	20	13	22	17	00	OI	or	54	03	50	05	56	
	11	20	17	22	21	00	05	OI	58	03	54	.06	00	
	12	20	22	22	25	00	08	02	02	03	58	06	04	•
	13	20	26	22	29	00	12	02	06	04	02	06	08	
	14	20	30	22	33	00	15	02	10	04	06	06	12	
	15	20	34	22	36	00	19	02	13	04	10	06	17	
	16	20	38	22	40	00	23	02	17	04	14	06	21	
	17	20	42	22	44	00	26	02	21	04	18	06	25	
	18	20	46	22	48		30	02	25	04	22	06	29	
	19	20	50	22°	52	00	33	C2	29	04	26	06	33	
	20	20	54	22	55	00	37	02	32	04	30	06	38	
	21	20	5.8	22	59	00	41	02	36	04	34		42	
	22	21	03	23	03	00	44	02	40	04	38	06	46	
	23	21	2 11 2 1 1	123	06		48	02		04	42		50	
	24	21	11	23		00	52		48		46	106	54	A 5
	24 25 26	21	15	23	13	00	55	02	51	04	50	06	58	
	26	2 I	19	23	17	00	59	02	55	04	54	07	02	
	27	21	23	23	21	OI	03	02	59	04	58	07	06	
	28	21	27	23	25		06		.03	05	02	07	10	
	29	21	31			OI	10		07		06		14	1
	30		35 38			10.	14		10	A. Carlotte	11	a de te a ha	19	
	131	121	38	J		OI	17	1		105	15	1		

1	74	ly.	Ang	est.	Sept	em.	03	ob.	Non	em.	Dec	em.
Dave	O Ri	gh:	O R		© R	igh:	OR Afc	ight	OR	ight	O R Afc	Light
	Afc		Afc		-				Afc		-	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	н.	M.	H.	M.	н.	M.	н.	M.
-	07	23	09	25	II	19	13	08	15	07	17	15
2	07	27	09	29	II	23	13	12	15	II	17	20
3	07	31	09	33	II	26	13	15	15	15	17	25
4	07	35	09	37	-	30	13	19	15	19	17	.29
5	07	39	90	40	II	33	13	22	15	23	17	34
6	07	43	09	44	II	37	13	26	15	27	17	38
7	07	47	09	48	II	41	13	30	15	31	17	42
8	07	51	09	51	II	44	13	34	15	36	17	47
9	07	55	09	55	II	48	13	38	15	40	17	51
10	07	59	09	58	II	5. I	13	41	15	45	17	56
11	08	03	10	02	II	55	13	45	15	49	i8	00
12	08	07	10	06	II	59		49	15	53	18	.05
13	08	II	10	10	12	02		53	15	58	18	09
14	08	15	10	14	12	06	13	57	16	02	18	14
15	08.	19	10	17	12	09	14	00	16	07	18	19
16	08	23	10	21	12	13	14	04	16	11	18	24
17	08	27	10	25	12	17	14	08	16	15	18	28
18	08	. 3 I	10	28	12	20	14	12	16	19	18	33
19	08	35	10	32	12	24	14	16	16	23	18	37
20	08	3.9	10	35	12	27	14	20	16	28	18	41
21	08	43	10	39	12	31	14	24	16	32	18	45
22	08	47		43	12	35	14	28	16	36	18	49
23	08	51	10	46	12	38	14	32	16	40	-	54
24	08	55	10	50		42	14	36	16	44		58
25	08	58	10	53	12	45		39	16	49		03
26	09	02	10	57		49	14	43	16	53	19	07
27	109	00	11	01	A The section is	53				. 57		11
28	109	10	II	04					17	02		16
29		14		08		01	14	55	117	06		20
30	09	I;	II	1	1 13	04	14	5'5		11		25
31		21	II	19	51		15			A. S.	19	30

A Table of Right Ascension and Declination of some of the most notable Fixed Stars.

CN	Mag			Decli- nation.			
Stars Names.	gnit.	H.		D.	460.000		
Dole Star		00	32	87	33	N	
The upper of the two foremost the Square in the Little Bear—— The upper of the two foremost of the Square	02	14	51	75	36	N	
in the Great Bear	02	10	43	63	32	N	
The lower of the two foremost of the Square in		10	A.I	58	08	İ,	
the Grevt Bear The lower of the two latter of the Square of the Great Rear	102		7	1,0	•	1	
Ortal Bear	102	11	36	55	33	1	
The upper of the two latter in the Square of the Great Bear————————————————————————————————————		11	50	58	51	1	
Last but two in the Great Bear's Tail-		12		57	47		
Last but one in the same	100	13		56	41		
Last in the same	02	13	34	1-	00		
Last in the same — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	02	13	44.	65	56		
Arcturus	loi	14	4,77	20	58	- 1	
Arcturus———————————————————————————————————	-02	15		27	51		
Brightest in the Harp————	-01	118		138	30		
Swan's Tail——————	-02	20		44	05		
Perseus Right-Side-	02	02	The state of the state of	48	36	· .	
Perseus Right-Side————————————————————————————————————	-101	04		45	37		
Auriga's Right Shoulder	- 02	05		44	56		
Brightest in the Serpent's Neck ———		15		07	30		
Brightest between the Eagle's Shoulders —				108	03		
First in Pegasus Wing, or Marchab —	.102	22		13	28		
Beginning of Pegasus Leg				26	18		
End of Peralus Wins -	- 02	22	* * * *	7 13	22		
End of Pegasus Wing ————————————————————————————————————	102	22	7 -5	2 27	18		
Southermost in Andromeda's Girdle——				133	55	٠.	
사이들이 많은 사람들은 사람들은 살아 있는 그들은 사람이 들었다면서 되었다면 보고 있다면 하는데 되었다면 하다면 하다 되었다.		01		40	44	٠.	

A Table of Right Ascension and Declination of some of the most notable Fixed Stars:

	Ma	Right		Decli- nation.		Z	
Stars Names.	gnit.	H.	eni. M.	nati D.	M.	ŝ	
The Bull's Eye, or Aldebrand -	10	04	17	15	48	N	
End of the Bull's Horn -				28	2 I	-	
Castor ————	- 02	07	14	32	33		
Castor ————————————————————————————————————	- 02	07		28	46		
Bright Foot of Gemini	02	06		16	38	N	
Brightest in the Lion's Neck -		10	02	21	29		
Lion's Heart	- 01	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	51	13	33	The same and	
Lion's Heart	-01	II		16	25		
Virgin's Spike		13		109	31		
Southermost Scale of Libra -				14	37	-	
Northermost Scale of Libra -				08	07		
Scorpion's Forehead	- 02	15	1000	18	51		
Scorpion's Heart —————	-01	16	***	25	37		
Fomabant ————	-01	22		31	17		
Whale's Jaw	02	02		02	48		
Orion's Right Shoulder	- 02	05		07	18	1 1	
Orion's Left Shoulder	- 02	05		06			
First in Orion's Belt	- 02	05		00	35	5.00	
Middle of Orion's Belt	- 02	05		01	26		
Last in Orion's Belt -	02	05		02	09		
Orion's left Foot, or Regel	-101		5	08	37		
Mouth of the Great Dog, or Syrius -				16	14		
Right Forefoot of the Great Dog				17	49		
Little Dog's Thigh —				106	03		
Hydra's Heart.	- 01			07	15		
-7	10.1	109		10/	- 7	10	

The Explanation and Use of the TABLE of the Sun's Right Ascension: and of the Table of the Stars Right Ascension and Declination.

IN the Table of the Sun's Right-Ascension, the first Page contains the first six Months of the Year, the next Page the other six Months. At the head of the Table are the Months; in the first Column towards the lest hand are the Days of the Month, and in the opposite Columns is the Right-Ascension in Hours and Minutes.

In the Table of the Stars Right-Ascension and Declination, there are five Columns; In the first towards the lest hand, are the names of the Stars; in the second, the Stars magnitude; in the third, their Right-Ascension in hours and minutes; in the fourth, their Declination in degrees and minutes; the last, shews whether the Declination be North or South.

The Use of the Tables.

First, To find the time of the Stars coming upon the Meridian.

The Rule.

Look the Right-Ascension of the Sun and Star; subtract the Right-Ascension of the Sun from the Right-Ascension of the Star; but if the Star's Right-Ascension be less than the Sun's, add thereto 24 hours, and then subtract; the Remainder after Subtraction, is the time of the Star's coming upon the Meridian from Noon: but if the Remainder exceed 12 hours, subtract 12 hours therefrom, and then the Remainder is the time from Midnight.

Suppose the time that Fomahant comes upon the Meridian on the 10th

of October 1685, were required.

I find in the Table the Star's Right-Ascension to be 22 hours 39 min. and the Sun's to be 13 hours 41 min. which subtracted from the Star's Right-Ascension, leaves 8 hours 58 min. the time of the Star's coming upon the Meridian After-noon.

Example 2.

Suppose the time that the Whales Jaw comes upon the Meridian on the

15th of October 1685. was required.

I find the Star's Right-Ascension to be 2 hours 45 min. the Sun's 14 hours: Now because the Sun's Right-Ascension is more than the Star's,

ade

add to the Stars Right-Ascension 24 hours, which makes 26 hours 45 min. from which subtracting the Sun's Right-Ascension, there remains 12 hours 45 min. from which subtracting 12 hours, there remains 45 min. which is the time of the Star's southing after Midnight, which was required.

Secondly, The time being given, to find what Star will come to the

Meridian about the faid time.

The Rule.

To the Star's Right-Ascension, add the time from Noon, at which the Star's coming to the Meridian is desired: the sum is the Right-Ascension of the Star that will come to the Meridian at that time; with which enter the Table of the Star's Right-Ascension and Declination, where look what Star's Right-Ascension agrees with the Right-Ascension before found, or nearest thereto, and that is the Star sought for.

Example.

Suppose March the 27th, I desire to know what Star will come upon

the Meridian at 4 hours after Midnight.

The Sun's Right-Ascension is 1 hour 3 minutes; the time from Noon is 16 hours, which added to the Sun's Right-Ascension, makes 17 hours 3 minutes. The nearest in the Table, are, the Scorpion's Heatt, whose Right-Ascension is 16 hours 10 min. and comes to the Meridian 53 min. before 4; and the Brightest in the Harp, whose Right-Ascension is 18 hours 26 min. and therefore comes to the Meridian 1 hour 23 min. after 4, or, at 5 hours 23 min.

Directions for Observation of the Stars, to find the Latitude of the Place.

Having before shewn how to find the time of a Star's coming to the Meridian, I shall now shew how those Stars are to be observed.

Note, First, in North-Latitude, Those Stars whose North-Declination exceeds the Complement of the Latitude, may be observed under the Pole.

Secondly, Note, In South Latitude, those Stars whose Declination South is more than the Complement of the Latitude, may be observed under the Pole.

To make this plain, I shall give some Examples.

Rule 1.

If the Star comes to the Meridian in the South, and have North Declination, the Complement of the Altitude (got by Observation) added to the Declination of the Star (found in the Table of the Stars Right Ascention and Declination) gives the Latitude North.

Example.

On the 10th of June 1685, being at Sea, I find by the forgoing Directions, that the bright Star between the Eagles shoulders, comes to the Meridian in the South, at I hour 39 min. after Midnight, the Meridianal Altitude whereof by Observation is 63 deg. which subtracted from 90 deg. there remains 27 deg. the Complement of the Altitude; to which adding 8 deg. 3 min. the Declination of the Star North, gives 35 deg. 3 min. the Latitude of the place North, which was required.

Rule 2.

If a Star comes to the Meridian in the South, and have South Declination, subtract the Declination from the Complement of the Altitude, and the Remainder is the Latitude North; But if the Declination exceed the Compl. of the Altitude, subtract the Compl. of the Altitude therefrom, and the Remainder is the Latitude South.

Example 1.

Suppose on the 10th of July 1685, being at Sea, the Star Fomahant coming to the Meridian in the South, at 2 hours 40 min. after Midnight, the Meridianal Alt. is 35 deg. 50 min. the Compl. whereof is 54 deg. 10 min. the Stars Declination is 31 deg. 17 min. South; which subtracted from the Compl. of Altitude, leaves 22 deg. 53 min. the Latitude North.

Example 2.

Suppose on the 20th of June 1685, being at Sea, the Scorpions Heart comes to the Meridian in the South, at 9 hours, 32 min. at Night, the Complement of the Altitude, is 5 deg. 27 min. the Declination 25 deg. 37 min. South, from which subtracting the Compl. of the Altitude, there remains 20 deg. 10 min. which is the Latitude South.

Rule 3.

If a Star comes to the Meridian in the North, and have North Declination, subtract the Declination from the Compl. of the Altitude, the Remainder is the Lat. South. But if the Declination exceed the Compl. of the Altitude, subtract the Compl. of the Altitude therefrom, the Remainder is the Latitude North.

Example.

Example 1:

On the 1 1th of June 1685, the Brightest in the Harp comes to the Meridian in the North at 26 min. after Midnight, the Compl. of the Altitude is 79 deg. from which subtracting the Declination, which is 38 deg. 30 min. North, there remains 40 deg. 30 min. which is the Latitude South.

Example 2.

On the 8th of September 1685, Andromeda's Head comes to the Meridian in the North at 8 min. after Midnight; the Complement of the Altitude is 7 deg. 10 min. which subtracted from the Declination 27 deg. 18 min. gives 20 deg. 8 min. which is the Lat. North.

Rule 4.

If a Star come to the Meridian in the North, and have South Declination, the Compl. of the Altitude added to the Declination, gives the Lat. South.

Example.

On the 12th of December, Syrius (or the Great Dogs Mouth) comes to the Meridian in the North at 26 min. after Midnight, the Compl. of the Alt. is 30 deg. to which adding 16 deg. 14 min. the Declination South, gives 46 deg. 14 min. the Lat. South.

Rule 5.

If a Star come to the Meridian under the Pole, then add the Complement of the Declination to the Meridian Altitude, and the sum is the Latitude either North or South, according to the Stars Declination.

Example.

On the 10th of March 1685, the Pole-Star comes to the Meridian under the Pole at 31 min. after midnight, the Meridian Altitude 44 deg. 30 min. the Complement of the Declination 2 deg. 27 min. which added together, gives 46 deg. 57 min. which is the Latitude North.

Rule 6.

If the Star be in the Zenith, the Declination is the Latitude either North or South, according to the Declination of the Star.

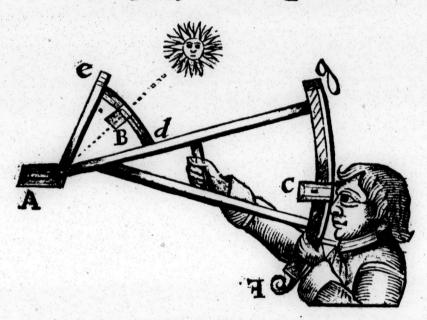
Rule 7.

If the Star have no Declination, the Compl. of the Meridian Alt. is the Lat. of the place either North or South, according as the Star is either to the Northward or Southward.

The

The next thing, because of its pertinency in this place, is the Use of the Quadrant, Fore-Staff, and Nocturnal.

The Figure of the Sea-Quadrant.



The Description and Use of the Quadrant.

This Instrument consists of three Vanes and two Arches; the Horizon-Vane, which in observing, respects the Horizon, as at A. The Shadow-Vane, so called, because of its giving the Shadow upon the Horizon-Vane in time of Observation, as at B. Lastly, the Sight-Vane, which in time of Observation is placed at the Eye, through which the Shadow and Horizon are seen, as at C. The lesser of the Arches, marked with de, is called the Sixty-Arch, because it contains sixty Degrees. In time of Observation the Shadow-Vane is placed upon this Arch always to an even degree, it is numbred from the upper end and downward with 5, 10, 15, 20, &c. The bigger Arch marked with gF, is called the Thirty-Arch, because it contains 30 degrees; it is divided into degrees and minutes.

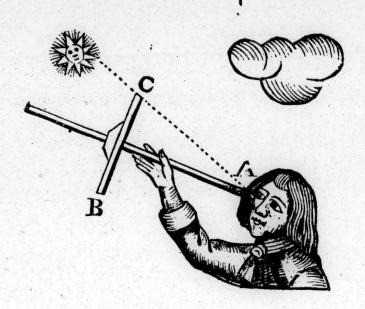
The Use of the Quadrant.

The Use of this Instrument, is to take the Sun's Meridian-Altitude,

which is done in the manner following.

Put the Horizon-Vane upon the end of the Quadrant at A, the Shadow-Vane upon the Sixty (or lesser) Arch, to a number of degrees less than the Complement of the Altitude by 15 or 20 degrees, and the Sight-Vane upon the 30 Arch. The Vanes being thus fixed upon the Quadrant, the back being turned towards the Sun, and the Sight-Vane placed to the Eye. look through the faid Sight-Vane, and cause the shadow of the upper edg of the Shadow-Vane, to fall upon the upper part of the flit in the Horizon-Vane, where usually (for perspicuity-sake) there is drawn a black Line; and if at the same time the Horizon appear through the said slit in the Horizon-Vane, that is the Sun's present Altitude; but if the Sea appear instead of the Horizon, then slide the Sight-Vane lower towards F; but if the Sky appear instead of the Horizon, then slide the Sight-Vane a little higher, until the Horizon appear through the Horizon-Vane. But to obtain the Meridian-Altitude (which is the greatest Altitude the Sun will have that day, and is the thing used to find the Latitude) continue observing, and as the Sun rifes, the Sea will appear through the Horizon-Vane; then must the Sight-Vane be removed lower, and thus continue observing as often as may be convenient, till the Sun is at the highest, which is the Meridian-Altitude. When the Sun begins to fall, the Sky will appear instead of the Horizon, and then its time to give over observing for that Day. Having thus done, add the Degrees upon the Sixty-Arch, to the Degrees and Minutes upon the Thirty-Arch, and the Sum is the Complement of the Meridian-Altitude; the use of which, for finding the Latitude, is sufficiently fhewn in the preceding Rules.

The Figure of the Fore-staff.



The Description and Use of the Fore-staff.

This Instrument consists of a Staff and four Crosses, the first and shortest is called the Ten-Cross, and it belongs to that side of the Staff, which is numbred from about 3 degrees, to 10 degrees. Sometime the Thirty-Cross is so made, as that the breadth thereof serves instead of this Ten-Cross.

The fecond Cross is called the Thirty-Cross, and belongs to that side of the Staff which is numbred from about 10 degrees to 30.

The third Cross is called the Sixty-Cross, and belongs to that side of the Staff which is numbred from about 20 to 60 degrees.

The fourth and last Cross is called the Ninety-Cross, and belongs to that side of the Staff which is numbered from about 30 to 90 degrees.

Sometimes this Staff is likewise numbred with the Complement to 90 degrees (viz.) at 10 stands 80, at 20 stands 70, at 30 stands 60, and so of the rest.

The Use of the Fore-staff.

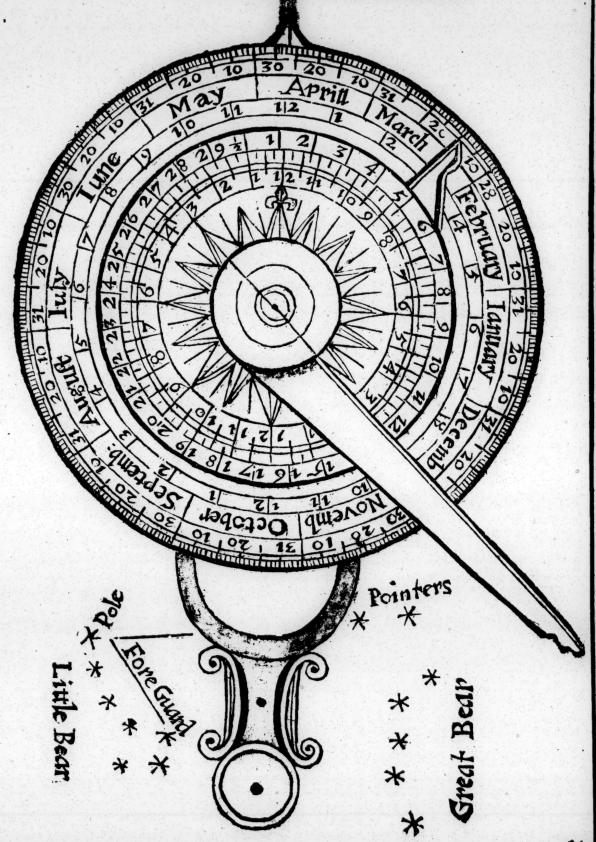
The Use of this Instrument, is to take the Meridian Altitude of the Sun

or Stars, which is done as follows.

First; Conder what the Sun's greatest Altitude will be that day, and accordingly use the Cross most suitable, (viz.) If the Meridian Altitude be judged to be under 10 degrees, use the Ten Cross; if between 10 and 30, the Thirty Cross; if between 30 and 60, the Sixty Cross; if between

60 and 90, the Ninety Cross.

Having put on the Cross, place the flat end of the Staff as A, to the outfide of the Eye, as near as may be, without hindring the fight; thus the Face being towards the Sun or Star, hold the Cross upright; then look at the upper end of the Crofs at C, for the Sun or Star, and at the lower end at B for the Horizon, and if the Sea appear instead of the Horizon, remove the Cross a little further from the Eye; but if the Sky appear instead of the Horizon, remove the Cross a little nearer the Eye, until the Sun or Star appear at the upper end, and the Horizon at the lower end; which when they do, then upon the fide of the Staff belonging to the Cross used in Observation, will be found the Degrees and Minutes of the Altitude of the Sun or Star. But the greatest Altitude being that which is required, Observation must be continued as frequently as Judgment shall direct, until the Sun or Star be at the highest; and as the San or Star rises, the Sky will appear instead of the Horizon; but when the Sun or Star is past the Meridian, and beginsto fall, the Sea will appear initead of the Horizon, and then is the Observation finished; and upon the fight of the Staff, proper to the Cross used, are found the Degrees and Minutes of the Sun's Meridian Altitude; which subtracted from 90 Degrees, gives the Complement of the Altitude; or it may be taken off the Staff at once (the Staff being numbred with the Complement, as is shewed before) with which to proceed in finding the Latitude of the Place, observe the Rules and Directions foregoing.



The Description and Use of the Nocturnal.

T consists of three parts. The first and unmoveable part, on which is the handle, by which to hold it in time of Observation; upon the fore-side of which, in the outermost Circle, are the days of the Month, and upon the innermost are set off the 24 Hours, upon the back-side are the 32 Points of the Compass.

There are two forts of Nocturnals, the one made for the Great Bear, the other for the Little Bear: Those that are made for the Great Bear, have February at the top, but those that are made for the Little Bear have

April.

The second, or middle part, contains two Circles and a small Index; the outermost Circle is divided into the 29 days and 1 of the Moon's Age, the innermost into 24 Hours: The Index is to be set to the Day of the Month at pleasure.

The third, and uppermost part, is a long Index; the edge of which (that respects the Center) must be turned to the Guards in time of Obser-

vation.

The Use of the Nocturnal.

To find the hour of the Night, and upon what Point of the Compais the Guards are.

To do this, First, set the Index of the middle part to the day of the Month; then hold the Instrument upright, which may be discerned by the Tip on the Top of the Nocturnal; then look through the Hole in the Middle of the Nocturnal for the North Star: which having found, turn the edge of the long Index to the Guards (for which the Nocturnal was made) either of the Little or Great Bear, then shall the edge of the Index (upon the innermost Circle of the middle part) give the Hour of the Night; and at the same time on the back-side of the Nocturnal; is the Point of the Compass on which the Guards are.

But if the Practitioner intends to be more exact and certain in the time of the Night, let him take the Altitude of forme known Star, and proceed according to the Directions given in the Tenth Altronomical Problem fol-

lowing.

To find the Moon's Southing, and the time of Full Sea, by the Nocturnal.

To do this, It is but looking upon the middle piece of the Nocturnal and in the outermost Circle find the Moon's Age, and opposite to it, in the innermost Circle of the same piece, stands the Southing.

Example.

Suppose the Moon 25 days old, and the time of her Southing required.

Look for 25, the Moon's Age, in the outermost Circle opposite to which, in the innermost Cirle, stands 8, which is the Moon's Southing at 25 days old required.

Note; That always between the Change and Full, the Moon comes to

South in the Evening, but after the Full in the Morning.

Thus having found the Moon's Southing, add thereto the time of Flowing upon the Full and Change-Days at any place, and that gives the time of Full-Sea when required. But this hath been sufficiently shewed in another place, therefore needs no Example.

The Use of the following. Table of the Declination of the North-Star.

THE Use of the Table is this; Having taken the Altitude of the Pole-Star, then observe with the Nocturnal, upon what Point of the Compass the Guards are; opposite to which in this Table stands the Declination (so called); which if the Star be below the Pole, is to be added to the Altitude: but if the Star be above the Pole, to be subtracted there; from to find the Latitude of the place.

But the more exact way to find the Latitude, is by those other directi-

ons for the Stars before given.

Here

Here followeth a Table for the Declination of the North Star, upon every point of the Compass the Guards are upon, fitted for both sorts of Nocturnals.

	Points of the Com- pass.	For the guard of the Little Bear.	For the guards of the Great Bear, or aftermost Wheels in Charles's Wain, called the two Pointers.
If the former of the Guards be descending If the former of the Guards be ascending from the South, or upper part of the Merid. the North, or lower part of the Meridian.	North. N. by E. N. N. E. N. E. by N. North Eaft. N. E. by E. E. North E. E. by N. Eaft. E. by S. E. S. E. S. E. by E. South Eaft. S. E. by S. S. S. E. South. S. W. S. W. S. W. S. W. S. W. W. by S. Weft. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N. N. W. by N.	0 15 0 44 1 11 above the 1 58 2 14 the 2 25	If the two Pointers be defcending from If the after-Wheels, or two Pointers be afcend. the South, or upper part of the Meridian. from the North, or lower part of the Meridian. from the North, or lower part of the Meridian. The South, or upper part of the Meridian. from the North, or lower part of the Meridian. The South, or upper part of the Meridian. from the North, or lower part of the Meridian. The South, or upper part of the Meridian. from the North, or lower part of the Meridian. The South, or upper part of the Meridian. from the North, or lower part of the Meridian. The South, or upper part of the Meridian. The South of t

A Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the Principal Ports, Harbours, Headlands, and Islands in the World: Beginning from the Meridian of Pico Teneriff. Newly corrected according to the best Observations.

	DI N	La	titud	e.	Lor	ıgit.
	Places Names.	D.	M.		D.	M
g	I Acluits Head-land	 79	35	N	32	50
ਰ	Fair Foreland	79	30	N	30	45
and la.	Point Look-out-	77	30	N	38	20
Coast of <i>Greenland</i> and Nova Zembla.	Hope Island -	76	58	N	46	4
2 N	Cherry Island ————————————————————————————————————	75	19	N	45	30
2 2	Ice Point -	77	10	N	86	3
Jo N	Cape Nassaw	76	30	N	85	O
aff	Admiralties Island	 75	10	N	83	2
ပိ	Fretum Burrough -	66	30	N	83	3
4,	Cape Candenose -	68	40	N	63	0
Coast of Lapland, and Norway.	Burgen —	61	00	N	26	1
f Laplan. Norway.	Archangel — —	65	30	N	60	2
Z'S	Wards-hays	70	50	N	48	I
0	Kildivia Ifle-	69	50	N	51	0
oaft	North Case -	71	38	N	42	3
o	Naze of Norway — — —		11	N	26	3
d.	Gottenburgh ———	58	10	N	31	2
Sound.	Danzick	54	23	N	40	C
S	Stockholm -	59	20	N	39	C
the state of	Gotland Isle	58	20	N	39	1
.≘ `	Copen-Haven	55	43	N	33	4
aft	Elsenore	56	40	N	33	5
Coast in the	The Scaw	57	37	N	20	3

	Table of Latitude and Lo	ngiti	ude.			87
	Discos Names	L	atitud	Lo	ngit.	
	Places Names.	D.	M.		D.	M.
): a	Hamburg — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	53	50	N	29	20
of Holland Flanders.	The Texel —	53	03	N	26	00
H)Amfterdam ————		21	N	25	50
t of Fi	Roterdam	51	59	N	25	40
Coaft	The Brill———————————————————————————————————	51	55	N		57
Ğ "(Calice	51	00	N	23	05
the (Kilda Island —	58	02	N	12	50
r t cot	Lewis Island ————	. 58	30	N	13	30
lands near the Coaft of Scot-	Fair Islands —————	61	43	N	14	50
S I	Shotland ——————	60	22	N	18	30
Islands Coaft	Isles of Orkney	58	50	N	17	20
EO (Bass Island—————	- 59	10	N	02	20
Jo	Merchants Foreland	62	36	N	02	10
and and	Langenels —	67	20	N	06	10
SE	Merchants Foreland ————————————————————————————————————	65	40	N	15	00
^	London — — —	- 51	32	N	21	00
	Buchaness -		04	N		45
~:	Tinmouth	55	12	N	20	10
ano	Flamborough Head -	- 54	10	N	21	08
Scotland.	The Sporn —	152	45	N	21	20
Sc	Wintertonness -	- 52	54	N	1	45
Pu	Orfordness -	52	24	N		40
Coast of England and	North Foreland —	51	36	N		35
lan	South Foreland	51	13	N	22	30
ng ng	Dover	51	12	N	1	29
3	Dungeness ————	51	00	N		08
of	Isle of Wight	50	37	N	13	20
aff	Portland	50	28	N		25
ပိ	The Start	50	10	N		
	The Lizard ————	.50	10	N		55
	Isles of Silly ————	- 50	1.2	N	114	10
	6	المرابع	1.2		F sanday	dey's

	Places Names.	L	Latitude.		Lor	ngit.
	Places Names.	D.	M.		D.	M
Coast of	Londey's Isle————————————————————————————————————	51	18	N	16	15
Engl. &	David's Head -	52	05	N	15	35
Scotland (Priftol ————	51	28	N	18	15
•	u.l. u l		•	NT		
Sea.	Holy Head	53	33	N	16	25
S.	Isle of Man	54	25	N	16	40
Coast in the <i>Irish</i>	Fair Foreland ———	55	15	N	14	30
4	Black Rock ———	 52	08	N	14	25
he \	Sline Head-	53	02	N	12	00
nt	Blasques	52	03	N	II	25
	Cape Clear	51	03	N	12	00
oa	Old Head -	51	28	N	12	30
O ,	Dublin————		20	N	14	30
	Scyn Head	10	20	N	2.	00
73	Cape Hage —	49	50		21	20
and		49	55	N	18	35
22	Garnsey — — —	49	35	N	18	05
Spain, l.	Jersey	49	30	N	18	30
Sp.	Ushant —	48	35	N	15	CO
2000	Brest -	 48	30	N	15	10
France, S	Bilboa	43	34	N	16	20
Por	Bourdeaux —	45	30	N	19	30
	Cape Ortegal	44	04	N	II	40
ō	Cape Finisterre-	——— 43	06	N	90	30
oaft of	Lisbon —	38	40	N	10	05
ပိ	Cape Vincent	 37	00	N	1 1300	50
	Straits of Gibralter -	35	50	N	09	50
			, ,-		1-5	-,
불 (Cape de Gata	36	35	N	19	40
. <u> </u>	Cape Martin ————	38	34	N		20
its.	Marsilles —	43	20	N		40
Coasts i	Genoa —	44		N		
C SS	Rome		27		31	00
Sea Coasts in the Straits.	Cape Sparteventura	41	54	N	1	20
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	37	_34	N	137	15
						Cape

	DI N	Latitude.		Lo	ngit.	
	Places Names.	D.	M.		D.	M.
	Cape Maria	39	40	N	39	30
13.	Naples — -	41	05	N	36	12
Sea-Coafts in the Straits.	Angello	41	19	N	31	40
2	Legorn -	43	18	N	31	30
the	Venice	45	20	N	35	I
=	Cape Mapatan-	36	00	N	46	40
3	Scandoroon ————	36	56	N	49	00
g	Cape Rusato	30	38	N	45	IC
ې ا	Tunis	35	18	N	30	25
	Cape Tres forcas	35	28	N	19	00
	Tangier.	35	25	N	13	20
	[Alboran	37	53	N	19	15
	Formentara —	38	45	N	24	40
	Ivica-	39	06	N	23	00
	Majorca -	39	39	N	24	30
¥	Minorea	39	56	N	25	50
	Cape Napoli in Sardinia -	39	10	N	30	30
	Cape Corfo in Corfica -	48	52	N	31	20
	Limpadosa	55	59	N	33	50
:	Malta-	35	45	N	35	40
128	Cape Passaro in Sicilia -	36	33	N	36	20
c Straits.	Messina -	37	20	N	35	55
]Corfu	38	54	N	42	50
mands m u	Cephalonia -	37	57	N	43	30
=	Zant —	36	42	N	43	40
<u> </u>	Cape Spudea in Candia -	24	50	N	47	05
A	Candia City —	24	40	N	46	50
	Rhodes	34	45	N	50	50
	Well and of Carren	77	7)	NT	-	70

M

 Rhodes
 34

 West end of Cyprus
 33

 East end of Cyprus
 33

 Smirna
 38

Cape

NNN

N 53 N 45 N 55 N 44

Maio

Table	of I	atitude	and l	Longitude.
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0		L	Latitude.			git.
	Places Names.	D.	M.	0	D.	M.
-	Maio	14	49	N	353	17
	Fogo	14	28	N	351	41
	700	14	40	N	353	
	Sall	16	50	N	353	44
	Anabona	- 01	35	S	023	50
	Ascension -	- 08	.00	S	006	40
1	Hellena	16	00	S	015	25
	Hellena Nova.	16	40	5	022	05
	Cape Anguilloa-	34	58	S	38	50
	Cape Corientes-		36	S	54	30
	Care Sebastian	22	40	S	56	25
-	Sophala Isles		00	S	56	20
	Quilloa -	08	55	S	61	30
	Cape Falco	The second secon	30	S	61	40
1	Pemba Island ————	05	38	S	61	32
1	Magadoxa ————	02	35	N	64	
	Socatora Isle	12	36	N	77	40
1	Cape Derfui	10	20	N	74	50
1	Cape de Gardassin		15	N	74	55
	Cape Aden	13	14	N	71	00
	Cape Rasolgate		26	N	83	
	Gulf de Persia	20	58	N	96	23
<	Cape de Jasques	25	30	N	83	05
	Cape de Guadel-	24	55	N	88	05
	Diul -	24	32	N	92	25
	Cape Jaquack	22	40	N	92	55
	Surrat	2 1	10	N	97	30
	Eombay Isle	19	18	N	97	00
	Goa	15	40	N	97	55
	Cape Comorin	07	28	N	100	
1	River Bengale	21		N	111	
	Jambes	— OI	45	N	123	43
	Siam -		28	N	123	50
	Fort St. George	14		N	102	
2000		13	30	- 4	1.14	30
	Balasor —	21	50	N	109	IC

M 2

Cape

Mindano City and Isle ---

Batuba

144 09

-105

46

	L	atitud	e.	Lo	git-
Places Names.	D.	M.		D.	M.
[Batuba -	06	45	N	142	00
Mat an	- 08	40	N	163	20
Cheraga	- 09	35	N	162	55
Jaffanapatan Cape of Cylon -	10	10	N	104	45
	. 12	40	N	112	11
Tandaia——————————————————————————————————	- 13	24	N	140	00
Malabrigo —	. 18	30	N	163	15
Aynam	19	15	N	129	40
Formosa —	- 23	34	N	139	35
Meaco in Japan —	- 36	00	N	155	10
Jado in Japan	- 35	40	N	159	50
Tandoxima by Japan ———	-31	10	N	148	53
Goto ———	- 32	40	N	147	08
Firondo	- 33	15	N	150	00
Straits of Zungaar.	40	30	N	160	
Com Plant			N		
Cape Blanco	42	04	N	234	40
Port Drake	38	20	N	236	00
Cape Barbara	36	25	N	243	00
Cape St. Lucas	23	05	N	258	10
Cape Corientes	20	23	N	265	30
Cape Corientes'	- 06	00	N	302	30
Cape Blanco	03	46	S	304	50
Ambrose Isles	25	54	S	301	25
Baldivia	40	00	S	304	15
Costro	43	20	2	301	55
Cape Victoria at the West entrance	Later to the		S	0.0	•
Cape Virginia at the East entrance	52	50	3	298	20
of Magellan	52	00	S	307	30
Port Julian -	48	30	S	308	20
Cape Horn -			S		10
Cape Horn	57	50	2	304	10

Strait

Table of Latitude and Longitude.

Places Names.		Latitude.			Longit-		
Places Inallies.	D.	M.		D.	M.		
Strait Lemaire	55	26	S	310	00		
Port Desire	47	50	S	309	50		
Cape Antonio	36	18	S	320	10		
Cape Maria	35	10	S	320	05		
Cape Frio	23	12	S	343	00		
Paroibo	04	30	S	348	00		
Cape Blanco	02	20	S	343	15		
North Cape de Guiana	01	51	N	332	31		
Suranam -	06	ဝိ၁	N	328	30		
Cape de Vela	12	10	N	310	30		
Numbre de Dios-	09	42	N	302	30		
Panama —	09	10	N	302	00		
Cape Gratius a Dios-	14	10	N	299			
Cape de Catoch	21	14	N	295	10		
Le Vera Cruz	19	55	N	285			
Cape Florida	24	30	N	299			
	33	00	N	301	50		
Ashly River — Cape Fair—	34	08	N	302	50		
Cape Henry -	37	06	N	305	- 13		
James Town —	37	.05	N	304			
Cape Hattaras -	35	20	N	306			
Cape Charles	37	22	N	306			
Plymouth in New-England	42	00	N	315			
Cape Cod -	41	50	N	316			
Cape Ann -	42	15	N	316			
The of Sables -	44	17	N	326			
Cape Britain-	45	24	N	327			
Cape Raze	46	30	N	333			
Cape Bona Vifta	- 50	03	N	333			
Bell Isle —	- 52	09	N	330	0.0		
Charleton Ifle in James's-Bay.	152	QO	N	301	30		

Cape Hinteres 38, 56 N Cape May 30 6 N

Bermudus

		La	titud	e.	Long	git.
	Places Names-	D.	M.		D.	M.
	Bermudus -	32	30	N	318	00
	Santa Cruz	-17	42	N	320	00
	St. Christophers -	17	30	N	321	00
	Antego	16	28	N	322	co
	Marigallanta		42	N	322	10
	Martineco	- 14	20	N	322	00
ies.	Port Koyal in Jamaica	- 17	50	N	304	15
the West-Indies.	Barbadoes	13	24	N	323	30
1-1	Tabago	- 10	54	N	324	20
Vel	Trinidado	è9	20	N	3.22	30
e Z	Mevis	<u>·</u> 15"	42	N	320	40
÷	Monferat	16	02	N	321	30
.≡	Margaretta —	i.	00	N	319	30
Illands in	St. Domingo -	- 18	30	N	313	05.
llaı	Cape Nicholas in Hispaniola -	19	57	N.	309	10
-	Cape Roxo in Portereco	17	54	N	317	20
	Cape Antonio on Cuba-	2 I	52	N	296	50
	Cape Crux on Caba		40	N	302	30
	Cape Maye on Cuba	20	25	N	308	10
	The Havana on Cuba -	and the state of	28	N	299	
	Isle of Ash. —	18	20	N	309	20

The Explanation and Use of the Table of Latitude and Longitude.

In the Table there are five Columns, The first shews the Sea-Coasts about the World in general; the second the particular Places; the third shews the Latitude; the fourth shews whether the Latitude be North or South; in which N stands for North, and S for South Latitude; the fifth and last shews the Longitude, being accounted Easterly from the Meridian of Pico on Teneriff.

To find the Latitude and Longitude of Places.

Suppose the Latitude and Longitude of Silly be defired.

Look in the Table for the Coast of England in the first Column, and in the second for Silly, over against which, in the third Column, stands 50° 12' and in the fourth N, which shews the Latitude of Silly to be 50° 12' North; the last Column gives 14° 10', which is the Longitude from Pico Tenerist aforesaid.

To find the Difference of Longitude between two Places.

Rule.

First, Look out their Longitudes in the Table, subtract the lesser Longitude out of the greater, and if the Remainder be less than 180°, that is the Difference of Longitude; but if it be more, subtract it from 360, and then the Remainder is the Difference of Longitude.

Example 1.

What is the Difference of Longitude between Bermudus and Cape-Cod in New-England?

The Longitude of Bermudus is ——318° 00'
The Longitude of Cape Cod is——316° 40'
The Diff. of Longitude required ——1° 20'

Example 2.

What is the Difference of Longitude between Cape Cod in New-England and the Lizard?

The Longitude of Cape Cod _____316° 40'
The Longitude of the Lizard _____15° 00'
Greater than 180° ______291° 40'
Therefore subtract it from _____360° 00'
The Diff. of Longitude required _____068° 20'

To know whether the Difference of Longitude between two places be Easterly or Westerly.

First, When the first Remainder is less than 180°, then being bound to the place that hath the least Longitude, the Difference of Longitude is Westerly; but if bound to the place that hath the greater Longitude, it is Easterly.

Secondly, When the said first Remainder is greater than 180°, then if bound to the place, having the greater Longitude, the Difference of Lon-

gitude is Westerly; if to that which hath the lesser, it is Easterly.

Prob

Problems of Plain Sailing, wrought both by the Logarithms, and by Gunter's Scale.

PROBLEM. I.

THE Course and Distance being given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure.

Example.

Suppose a Ship sail South-West by South 382 minutes, and it be required to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure.

In the Triangle ABC.

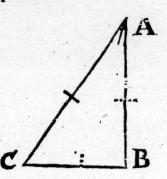
A C represent the Distance sailed.

A B the Difference of Latitude.

BC the Departure.

BAC (or the Angle at A) the Angle of the Course.

A C B (or the Angle at C) the Complement of the Course to 90°.



Characters used in Navigation, and Astronomy.

- S. Stands for Sine.
- T. For Tangent.
- Sc. Sine Complement.

Tc. Tangent Complement.

The given Sides and Angles of a Triangle are marked with a Dash thus (')
The required Sides and Angles with pricks thus (!)

The Operation by the Logarithms, for the Difference of Latitude.

As Radius ———————	-10.00000
To the Distance sailed 382 So is Sc. of the Course 56° 15'	-2,58206 -9.91984
· To the Difference of Latitude 317 required -	-X2.50190

Plain Sailing.

For the Departure.

As Radius —	
To the Distance sailed 382	-2.58206
So is S. of the Course 33° 45'	9.74473
To the Departure which is 212	

The Operation by the Gunter's Scale.

For the Difference of Latitude.

One foot of the Compasses being in the Radius, (or Sine of 90 deg.) extend the other to the Sine of 56° 15' the Complement of the Course, and the same extent shall reach the same way. (viz. decreasing) from the Distance 382, to the Difference of Latitude 317, which was required.

For the Departure.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Radius (or Sine of 90°) to the Sine of the Course 33° 45′, the same Extent shall reach (the same way) from the Distance 382 to the Departure, which is 212.

PROB. II.

The Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance and Departure.



Example.

Suppose a Ship sail W.S.W. until the Difference of Latitude be 219, and the Distance and Departure required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the Distance.	
As Sc. of the Course 22° 30'	9.58283
To the Difference of Latitude 219————————————————————————————————————	2.34044
To the Distance, which is 572	2.75761

For the Departure.

As Radius ——————	15.00006
To the Distance 199	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
So is S. of the Courle 67° 30'	9,96561
To the Departure, which is 928 ————	

By the Gunter,

For the Distance,

The Compasses being extended from the Sc. of the Course 22° 30' to the Radius, the same Extent shall reach the same way, (viz. increasing) from the Difference of Latitude 219, to the Distance, which is 572.

For the Departure.

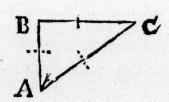
The Extent of the Compasses from Radius, to the S. of the Course 67° 30′, shall reach (the same way) from the Distance 572 to the Departure, which is 528.

PROB. III.

The Course and Departure given, to find the Distance and Difference of Latitude.

Example.

Suppose a Ship sail North-East by East until the Departure be 220, the Distance and Difference of Latitude required.



By the Logarithims.

For the Distance.

As S. of the Course 56° 15'	9.91984
To the Departure 220-	2.34242
So is Radius—————	10.00000
To the Distance, which is 264	2,42258

For the Difference of Latitude.

As Radius—————	10.00000
To the Dillance 264	2.42160
So is Sc. of the Course 33° 45'	9.74473
To the Difference of Latitude, which is 146-	r2.11633

By the Gunter.

For the Distance.

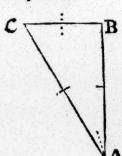
The Extent of the Compasses from the S. of the Course 36° 15' to the Radius, shall reach (the same way) from the Departure 220, to the Distance, which is 264.

For the Difference of Latitude.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius to the Sc. of the Course 33° 45', shall reach from the Distance 246, to the Disserence of Latitude 146 required.

PROB. IV.

The Distance and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Course and Departure.



Example.

Suppose a Ship sail between the North and the West, 206 min. until the Difference of Latitude be 197, the Course and Departure required.

By the Logarithms.

For the Course.

As the Distance 206 — — — —	2.31386
So is the Difference of Latitude 197	10.00000 2.29446
To the Sc. of the Course which is 17° N. W.	

For the Departure.

As Radius ——————	10.00000
To the Distance, 206 So is S. of the Course 17° 00'	
To the Departure 60————	X1.77979

By the Gunter.

For the Course.

The Extent from the Distance 206, to the Disserence of Latitude 1979 shall reach from Radius to the S. of 73° 00′, the Complement of the Course, which subtracted from 90, is the Course required.

For the Departure.

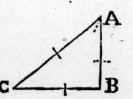
The Extent from Radius S. 90°, to the S. of the Course 17° 00′, shall reach from the Distance 206, to the Departure 60 required.

PROB. V.

The Distance and Departure given, to find the Course and Difference of Latitude.

Example.

Suppose a Ship sail between the South and the West 247 minutes, until her Departure be 197, and it be required to find her Course and Difference of Latitude.



The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the Courfe.

As the Distance, 247 -		2.39269
To Radius ————————————————————————————————————		10.00000 2.29446
To the S. of the Course,	which is 52° 54'	9-90177
		For

For the Difference of Latitude.

As Radius	-10.00000
To the Distance 247 So is Sc. of the Course 37° 06'	2.39269
To the Difference of Latitude, which is 149	

By the Gunter.

For the Courfe.

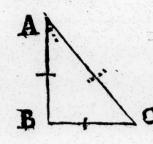
The Extent of the Compasses from the Distance 247, to the Departure 197, shall reach the same way from Radius S. 90°, to the S. of the Course, which is 52° 54'.

For the Difference of Latitude,

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90°, to the Sc. of the Course 37° 6', will reach from the Distance 247 to the Difference of Latitude, which is 149.

PROB. VI.

The Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course and Distance.



Example.

Suppose a Ship sail between the South and the East, until her Difference of Latitude be 210', her Departure 200, and it be required to find the Courseand Distance.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the Course.	
As the Difference of Latitude 210'	
To Radius	10.00000
So is the Departure 200	2.30103
To the T. of the Course 43° 36' required.	9.97882 For

For the Distance.

As the Sc. of the Course 46° 24'	9.85984
To the Difference of Latitude 210-	
So is Radius ——————	10.00000
To the Distance, which is 290	2.46237

By the Gunter.

For the Courfe.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Difference of Latitude 210, to the Departure 200, shall reach from Radius in the Tangents, which is the Tangent of 45°, to the Tangent of the Course, which is 43° 36'.

For the Distance.

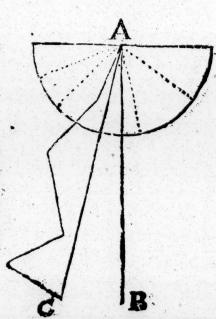
The Extent from the Sc. of the Course 46° 24', to the Radius of the Sine of 90° will reach from the Difference of Latitude 210, to the Diastance, which is 290.

PROB. VII.

This Problem shews the manner of working a Traverse, and is very useful in keeping a Reckoning by Plain Sailing.

Example.

Suppose a Ship bound to a certain Port, and she sails thither S. S. W. 40 minutes, then S. W. 60 min. then South by East 63 min. W. S. W. 49 min. then S. E. by South 56 min. and the Difference of Latitude and Departure the Ship hath made, with the direct Course and Distance is required.



The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the Difference of Latitude for the first Course.

As Radius ———————	10.00000
To the Distance, 40 ———————————————————————————————————	
To the Difference of Latitude, 36	X1.56567

For the Departure for the first Course.

As Radius —————	
To the Distance 40 So is S. of the Course 22° 30'	
To the Departure 15 required. ————	¥1.18289

By the Gunter.

For the Difference of Latitude.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90°, to the Sc. of the Course 67° 30', will reach from the Distance 40, to the Disserence of Latitude 36 required.

For the Departure.

The Extent from Radius S. 90°, to the Sc. of the Course 22° 30′, shall reach from the Distance 40, to the Departure 15 required.

In the same manner proceed to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure for each Course: which being found, place in a Table as follows.

The Traverse Table.

Courses.	Dift.	North.	South.	East.	West.
South South-West-	40	A CAT	36-		15-
South West	60		42-		42-
South by East	63		61-	12-	
West Sou h-West	49		18-		45-
South-East by Sout	h 56		46-	31-	
**			203-	_43-	102-
				حد	43-
					1 59-

The Explanation of the Table.

For the placing the Difference of Latitude and Departure in their proper Columns, observe, That if the Course be North, the Difference of Latitude is put into the North Column: if it be South, in the South Column: and if the Course be Easterly, the Departure is put in the East Column; if Westerly, in the West Column.

Thus having framed the Table, add up the North, South, East and West Columns, whereby the difference of Latitude appears to be 203 minutes South, because there's nothing in the North Columns; the Departure 59 minutes West, because so much the West Column exceeds the East; by which Difference of Latitude and Departure, find the direct Course and Distance as follows.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the direct Course.

As the difference of Latitude 203	2.30749
To Radius————————————————————————————————————	10.00000
To the T. of the Course 16° 12' South-West, because the South and West Columns exceed the North and East————————————————————————————————————	9.46336
. 0	Fer

Fer the direct Distance.

As Sc. of the Course 73° 48'	9.98240
To the Difference of Latitude 203————————————————————————————————————	2.30749
To the Distance required, which is 211.	2.32509

By the Gunter.

For the direct Course.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Difference of Latitude 203, to the Departure 59, shall reach from Tang. 45° (or Radius) to the Tang. of 16° 12′, the Course required.

For the direct Distance.

The Extent from the Sc. of the Course 73° 48', to S. of 90°, (viz. Radius) shall reach from the Difference of Latitude 203, to the Difference 211 required.

Oblique-angled Plain Triangles, applied in PROBLEMS of Plain Sailing, and wrought both by the Logarithms and Gunter's Scale.

PROBLEM I.

THE Angles and one of the Sides given, to find either of the other Sides.

Example.

Suppose there are two Ports both under one Meridian: A Ship sails from the Northermost South-East 206 min. another Ship sails from the Southermost North-East by North, a certain number of minutes, and meets with the first Ship: The distance between these two Ports, and the distance sailed by the second Ship, are required.

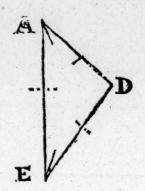
In the Triangle ADE.

A and E represent the two Ports.

A D the first Ship's Distance.

E D the second Ship's Distance.

A E the distance between the two Ports.



The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the Distance between the two Ports.

	Co. Ar.
As S. A E D the second Ship's Course 33° 45'-	0.25527
To A D the first Ship's Distance 206	2.31386
So is S. ADE 101° 15'	9.99157
To AE the distance between the two Ports 363. —	X2.56070

In this Operation, to fave the labour of the Subtraction, use the Complement Arithmetical of the first Logarithm, which is found by subtracting each figure of the Logarithm found in the Table from 9, save the first towards the right Hand, which is subtracted from 10, as in the Operation the Logarithm Sine found in the Table is 974473: wherefore beginning at the left Hand, say; 9 from 9, there remains 0; 7 from 9, remains 2; 4 from 9, remains 5; 4 from 9, remains 5; 7 from 9, remains 2; and lastly, 3 from 10, and there remains 7: So the Complement Arithmetical of the first Logarithm, is 0.25527, as it stands in the Operation.

For the second Ship's Distance.

길은 얼마나 얼마나 얼마나 얼마나 하는데 되었다. 그 그리고 있다고 있다.	Co. Ar.
As S. AED the fecond Ship's Course 33° 45'-	0.25527
To AD the first Ship's Distance 206'	2.31386
So is S. DAE the first Ship's Course 45° 00'-	9.84948
To DE the second Ship's Dist. 262 required.	12.41861

By the Gunter.

For the Distance between the two Ports.

The Extent of the Compasses from the S. of 33° 45' the first Ship's Course, to S. ADE 78° 45', (viz. the Complement of 101° 15' to O2 180°)

Plain Sailing.

180°) shall reach from 206 the first Ship's distance, to 363 the distance between the two Ports required.

For the second Ship's distance.

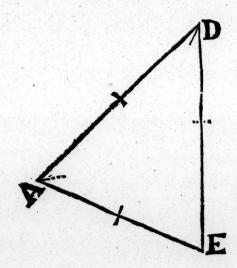
. The Extent of the Compasses from the S. 33° 45' the first Ships Course, to the S. of 45° 00' the second Ship's Course, shall reach from 206 the first Ship's distance, to 262 the second Ships distance required.

PROB. II.

Two Sides and an Angle opposite to one of them being given, to find the other opposite Angle, and the third Side.

Example

Suppose two Ports, whose bearing is North-East and South-west, distant 396 min. a Ship at the Northermost sails S. S. E. and another Ship as the Southermost sails thence 518 min. and meets with the first Ship: The Course sailed by the second Ship, and the first Ships distance are required.



In the Triangle ADE.

A and D represent the two Ports.

A D the distance between them.

DE the distance sailed by the first Ship.

AE the distance sailed by the second Ship.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the fecond Ship's Courfe.

	Co. Ar.
As AE the second Ship's distance 518	7.28568
To S. ADE the first Ship's Course 67° 30'-	9.96561
So is AD the distance between the two Ports 396 —	2.59769
To S. AED 44° 56'	19.84858
	Now

Now the Angle at D 67° 30', and the Angle at E 44° 56' being added together, and subtracted from 180°, gives 67° 34', which makes nearest 6 Points: and 6 Points reckoned from the North-East to the Southward, gives E. S. E. the second Ships Course required.

For the first Ships distance.

	Co.Ar.
As S. A DE the first Ships Course 67° 30'	0.03439
To A E the second Ships distance 518	2.71432
So is S. DAE the second Ships Course 44° 56' -	9.84897
To DE the first Ships distance 395 required.	- x2.59768

By the Gunter.

For the Second Ships Course.

The Extent of the Compasses from the distance 518, to the distance between the two Ports 396, shall reach from S. of 67° 30′, the first Ships Course, to S. 44° 56′, which added to the Angle at D, and the Sum subtracted from 108°, gives 67° 34′ the second Ships Course.

For the first Ships Distance.

The Extent from S. of 67° 30' the first Ships Course, to 44° 56' shall reach from the second Ships Distance 518, to the first Ships Distance 395 required.

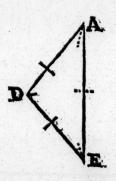
PROB. III.

Two Sides and the contained Angle given, to find the other Angles.

Example.

Suppose two Ships sail from one Port; one sails North-East 140 minutes, the other South-East by East 115 min. The Bearing and Distance of these two Ships is required.

Let D represent the Port, DA the first Ships Distance, and DE the second.



The Operation by the Logarithms.

For the bearing of the two Ships.

	Co.Ar.
그 그래 그 아이에 가게 하게 되었다면 되었다. 이 아이에 가게 하게 하셨다면 이 아이에 되었다면 하게 되었다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 하게 되었다면 하다.	7.59346
To the difference of the faid Sides 25	-1.39794
So is the T. of 1/2 the Sum of their opposite Angles 500 3	7' 10.08569
To the T. of their difference, which is 69 48'	- X9.07709

The \(\frac{1}{2}\) difference added to the \(\frac{1}{2}\) fum, gives 57\(\frac{2}{2}\)5', the greater Angle. The \(\frac{1}{2}\) difference subtracted from it, gives 43\(\frac{4}{9}\)', the lesser Angle: Wherefore the bearing of the two Ships is North-Easterly, or South-Westerly 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)11'.

For the Distance of the Ships.

Co. Ar.
0.07438
2.14612
9.99157
J'2.21207

By the Gunter.

For the bearing of the Ships.

The Extent of the Compasses from the sum of the Sides 255, to to their difference 25, shall reach from the T. of the half-sum of the required Angles 50° 37', to the T. of half the difference of the said

Angles 6° 48'.

In the foregoing Operation by the Gunter, the Practitioner may be at a loss, because in extending the Compasses from the T. of 50° 37' decreasing, they will fall beyond the T. of 45° at the end of the Line. To remedy this, place the Extent (from 255 to 25) from the T. 45°, and it will reach to the T. of 50. 37; then letting one Point stand at 5.36. extend the other to the T. 50. 37. This Extent placed from the T. 45. shall fall on the T. 6.48. required.

For the distance of the Shibis.

The Extent of the S. of 57 deg. 25 min. to the S. 78 deg. 45 min. shall reach from 140 to 163 required.

PROB. IV.

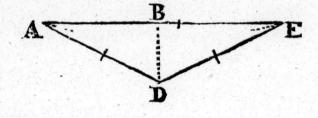
Three Sides being given, to find an Angle.

Example.

Suppose there are two Ports both in one Latitude, distant 536 min. a Ship sails from the Eastermost 306 min. between the South and the West: another Ship sails from the Westermost 290 min. and meets with the first Ship: the Course that each Ship steered is required.

Let A and E represent the two Ports, D the place where the Ships meet.

This Question is easiest refolved, by letting fall the Perpendicular DB, so reducing the Oblique-Triangle ADE, into the two Right-angled Triangles ABD and BDE, then the Operation is as follows.



The Operation by the Logarithms.

First, Find the Segment of the Base B E, thus:

As the Base A E 536 —— To the sum of the Sides A So is the difference of the s	A D and E D 596 ———————————————————————————————————	Co.Ar.
To a Segment of the Base,	which is 17	-X1.25020
The whole Base is The Segment is	536	
Sum	553	
Half-sum 2	176 for is the greater Segme	ent B E. Then

Then fay, For the first Ships Courfe.

As DE the first Ships distance 306	-2.48572
To Radius ————————————————————————————————————	-16.00000 -2.44090
To S. 64° 25' the Compl. of the Course required. —	9.95518

The first Ship steers West 25° 35' South, or S. W. by W. & W. fere.

For the second Ships Course.

As A D the second Ships distance 290	2.46239
To the Radius——————	10.00000
So is the lesser Segment AB 260 —————	-2.41497
To S. 63° 42' the Compl. of the Course required.	9.95258

The second Ship steers East 260 18' South, or S.E. by E. 1 East fere.

By the Gunter.

For the Segment of the Bafe.

The Extent of the Compasses from the Base A E 536, to the sum of the Sides 596, shall reach from the difference of the Sides 16, to the Segment of the Base 17, with which proceed as before.

For the first Ships Course.

The Extent from the Distance 306, to the greater Segment 276, shall seach from Radius S. 90° to S. 64° 25', the Complement of the Course required.

For the second Ships Course.

The Extent from the Distance 290 to the lesser Segment 260, shall seach from Radius S. 90° to S. 63° 42', the Complement of the Course required.

A Large and very Useful

TABLE

OF

DIFFERENCE

OF

Latitude & Departure,

IN

Minutes and Tenth Parts, to every Degree and Quarter-Point

OF THE

COMPASS:

For the Exact Working

OF A

TRAVERS.

London, Printed by John Darby for William Fisher, at the Postern-Gate near Tower-Hill.

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35	35.0 00.6	35.0 01.2	34.9 01.7	34.9 01.8	34-9 02-4	34 9 03 . 1	35
30	36.0 00.6	36.0 OI-3	35.9 01.8	35 9 01 9	35 9 02.5	35 9 3.1	36
37 38	38.0 00 7	38-0 01-3	37.9 01.9	36.9 01.9	36.9 01.6	36 9 03 2	37
39	139.0 00 1	39.0 01-4	38 9 01 9	38.9 02.0	38 9 02 7	38.903.4	38
40		40 0 01.4	39.9 02.0	39-9 02-1	39 9 02.8	39 8 03.5	40
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47				47-9 03-5		46.8 04.1	47
49	49.0 05.9	49.0 01.7	48.9 02.4	48-9 02-6		47 8 04 2 48 8 04 3	48
m 50		50.0 01.8	49 9 02 4	49.9 02.6		49.8 04.4	1 49
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52	53.0 00.9	53.0 01.8	51.9 02.5	51.3 02.7	51.9 03.6	51.8 04.5	53
54	55 0 01.0	54.0 01.9	53.9 02.6	53.9 02.8	53.9 03.8	53.8104.7	54
55	56.0 01.0	56 0 02.0	54.9 02.7	54 9 02.9	55 9 03.3	54 8 04.8	55
57	57.0 01.0	57.0 02.0	56.9 02.8	56.9 03.0	56.9,040	56 8105.0	56
58	59.010.0	59 0 02.1	57.9 02.8	\$7.9 03.0 58 9 03.1	57.9 04.1	57.8 05.1	58
60	60.0010	1.50 0 00	59.9 02 9	59.9103.1	59.8 04.2	59 8 05.2	59
61	61.0 01.1	61.0 02 1	60.9 03.0	60 9 03.2	60.8 04.3	60.8 05.3	61
62	63.0 01.1	63.0 02.2	02 9 03.1	61.9 03.3	62.8 04.4	61.8 05.4	63
64	65 0 01.1	65.0 02.2	63 9 03.1	63 9 03.4	63.8 04.5	63.8 05.6	64
66	66.0 01.1	66 0 02.3	65.9 03.2	65.903.5	65.8 04.6	64.7 05.7	66
67	63.0 01.2	67 0 32.2	00.9103.3	66.9 03.5	66 8 04.7	66.7,05.9	67
69	69.0 01.2	68.9 02 4	63 9 03.4	68.9 03.6	68.8 04.8	68.7 06.0	68
70	70.0 OI 2	69.9 02.4	09.9 03 4	69.9 03.7	69 8 04.9	69 7 06.1	70
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91	91.0 01 6	90.9 03.2	90 9 04.5	90.9 04.8	90.8 06.4	90.7.08.0	.91
93	93.0 01.6	92.9 02.2	22.9 04.6	91.9 04.8 92.9 04.9	91.8 06.4	92.6 03.1	92 93
94	94.0 01.6	93.9 03.3	93.9 04.6 94.9 04 7	93 9 04.9	93.8 06 6 94.8 06.6	93 6 08.2	94 1
96	96.0 01.7	95.9 02.4	95.9 04.7		95.8 06.7 96.8 06 8	95.6 08.4	95
97	97.0 OI.7	96.9 03.4	96.9 04.8 97.9 04.8 98.9 04.9	95.9 05.0 96.9 05.1 97.9 05.1	96.8 06 8	96.6 08.5	97 98
99	99.0 01.7	98.9 03.5	98.9 04.9	93.9 05 2	98.8:06.0	98.6 08.7	98
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12	11.9 01.2	11.9 01.2	11.9 01.5	11.9 01.7	11.9 01.8	11.8 01.9	12
13	13.9 01.4	13.9 01:4	13 9 01.7	13.9 01.9	13.8,02.1	13.8 02.2	13 14
15	14.9 01.5	14.9 01.6	14 9 01 .8	14.8 02.1	14.8 02 2	14.8 02.3	15
16	15.9 01 6	15.9 01.7	15.9 01.9	15.8 02.2	15 8 02 5	15.8 02.5 16 8 02.7	16
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23	22.9 02 2	23-9 02-4	22.8 02.8	22.8 03.2	23 7 03 5	22.7 03.6	23
24	24 9 02 4	24.9 02.6	24.8 03.0	24.8 03.5	24 7 03.7	24.7 03.9	29
26	25.9 02.5	25.9 02.7	25.8 03 2 26 8 03.3	25 7 03.6	25.7 03.8 26.7,04 0	25.7 04 1	20
27 28	26 9 02.6	26.9 02.8	27.8 02.4	26 7 03.7 27.7 03.9	27.7 04.1	26.7 04.2	27
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45	45-8 04-5	45.7 04.8	45.7 05.6	45.5 06.4	45.5 06.7	45.4 07 2	1-7
47 48	46.8 04.6	45 7 04.9	46.6 05 7	46.5 06.5	46.5 06.9	46.4 07.2	
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54	53.7 05.3	53.7105.6	53.6 06 6	53-5,07 5	153.4107 9	53.3 08 4	1 54
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16	55 7 05 5	56.7 06 0	55.6 06 7	55.5 07.8	55 4 08.2	55 3 08 9	56
57	57.7 05.7	57.7106.1	57.6 07.1	57-4108 1	57 4103.5	57 3109.1	57
59	58.7 05.8	58 7 06 2	58.6 07.2	58 4 08.2	59-3 08 8	58 3 09 2	59
61	60.7 06.0	60.7 06.4	60.5 07.4	60.4 08.5	60.3 08 9	60.2 09.5	61
62	61.7 06.1	61.6,06.5	61.5 07.6	61.4.08.6	61.3 09.1	61.2 09 7	62
63	63.7 06.3	62.6 06 6	62.5 07.7	62.4 08.8	62.3 09.2	62.2 09 9	63
64	64 7 06.4	64.6 06.8	64.5 07 9	64 4 09.1	64 3 09.5	64.2 10.2	64
65	65.7 06.5	65.6 06.9	65.5 08.0	65.4 09.2	65 3 09 7	65.2 10 3	65
67	66.7 06 6	66.6 07.0	66.5 08 2 67.5 08 3	66 3 09 3	65 3 09.8	66.2 10.5	68
69	68-7 06.8	68.6 07.2	68.5 03.4	68.3 09.6	68.2 10 1	68 1 10 8	69
70	69.7 06.9	69.6 07.3	69 5 08 5	69.3 09 7	69.2 10.3	69.1 10 9	70
71	73 6 07.0	70-6 07-4	70 5 08.7	70 3 09 9	70.2 10.4	71.1 11.3	70
72 73	71.6 07.1	72.6 07.6	72.4.08.9	71 3 10 0	72.2 10.7	72.1 11.4	72 73
74	73.6 07.2	73 6 07 7 74.6 07 8	73.4 09.0	73.3110.3	73 2 10.9	73.1 11.6	74
75	74.6 07.3	75.6 07.9	74 4 09 1	74-3 10 4	74 2 11.0	1-1-	75 76
76	76.6 07 5	76.6 08.0	76.4 09.4	75.3 10 6	76 2 11.3	75.1 11.9	76
77 78	77.6 07.6	77.6 08 I 78.6 08.3	77.4 09 5	77.2,10.9	77.1 11.4	77.0 12.2	77 78
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18	80.6107-9	80.5 08 5	80.4.09.9	80.2 11.3	80.1 11.9	80.0 12.7	81
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83	83.6,08.2	82.5 08 8	83.4 10.1	83.2 11 7	83 1 12.3	82.0 13.0	83 84
85	84 6 08 3	84.5 08 9	84-4 10-3	84.2 11.8	84.1 12.5	83 9 13.3	85
86	85 6 08.4	85.5 09.0	85.4 10.4	85 2 12.0	85.1 12.6	84.9 13 4 85.9 13.5	86
87 88	86.6 08.5	86 5 09 1	86.3 10.5	86. F 12.1 87.1 12.2	86.0 12.8	86 9 13.8	87 88
89	88.6108.7	88.5 09.3	87.3 10.7	88.1 12.4	88.0,13.1	86.9 13.8	89
90	89.6 08.8	89-5 09-4	89.3 11.0	89.1 12.5	89.0 13.2	88.9 14 1	90
9£ 92	91.609.0	90.5 09.5	90-3 11-1	90.1 12.7	90.0 13 4	89.9 14.2	91:
93 .	92.6 09.1	92.5 09.7	92 3 11.3	92.1 12.9	92.0 13.6	91.8 14.5	91
94 95	93.5 09.2	93.5 09.8	93.3 11.6	93.1 13 1	93 0 13.8	92.8 14.7	94
	95.5 09.4	95.5 10.0	95.3 11.7	95 1 13.4	95.0 14.1		95
96 97 98 99 100	96.5 09.5	96.5 10.1	.96.3 11 8	96.0 13.5	95.9 14.2	94.8 15.0	96 97. 98
98	98.5 09.6	98.5 10.3	97.3 12.0	97.0 13.6	97.9 14.5	96.8 15.3	98
100	99.5 09.8	99.4 10.4	99.2 12.2	99.0 13.9	98.9 14 7	98.8 15.6	100
Dift.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	0
7	7 Poin	84 Deg.	83 Deg.	82 Deg.	7 Poin	81 Deg.	Dift.
1			2 0	.0.	1 4	.0.	

D	10 Deg.	11 Deg. 1	I Point.	12 Deg.	13 Deg.	14 Deg.	
ifi.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Dift.
ī	01.0 00.2	01.0 00.2	CI.0 00.2	01.0 00.2	01.0 00.2	01.0 00.2	I
3	02.0 00.3	02 9 00.6	02.9100.4	02.0 00.4	01.9 00.4	01.9 00.5	2
4	03.9 03.7	03.9 00.8	03.9 00.8	03.9 00.8	03.9 00.9	03 9 01.0	3 4
6	05.9 01.0	05.9 01.1	05.9.01.2	04 9 01 0	05.8 01.3	04.8 01.2	5 6
7 8	06.9 01.2	06.9 01.3	06.9 01.4	05 8 01.5	06.8 01.6	05.8 01.7	7 8
9	08.9 01.6	03.8 01.7	03.8 01.5	08 8 01 .9	08.8 02.0	07.8 01.9 08.7 02.2	8
11	10.8 01.9	10 8 62.1	10.8 02.1	10.8 02-3	09 7 02.2	09.7 02.4	10
12	11.8 02.1	11 8 02.3	11.8 02.3	11 7 02-5	11.7 02.7	11.6 02.9	11
14	13.8 02.4	13.7 02.7	12.7 02.5	12.7 02.7	12.7 02.9	12 6 03 1	13
16	14.8 02.6	14 7 02.9	15.7 02.9	14.7 03 1	14.6 03.4	14.5 03 6	15
17	16.7 02.9	16.7 03.2	16.7 03.3	15.6 03.5	15.6 03.6	15.5 03.9	16
19	17.7 03.1	17.7 03.4	17.7 03.6	17.6 03.7	17.5 04.0	17 5 04.4	18
20	19.7 03.5	19 6 03.8	19.6 03.9	196 04.2	19.5 04 5	19.4 04.8	19
22	21.7 03.8	21.6 04 2	20.6 04.1	20 5 04.4	20 5 04.7	20.4 05.1	21 22
23	22.6 04 0	22.6 04.4	23.5 04.7	22.5 04.8	22.4 05.2	22 3 05.6	23
25	24.6 04.3	024.5 04.8	24 5 04.9	24.4 05.2	24 3 05 6	24.3 06.0	24
26 27	25.6 04.5	25.5 05.0 26.5 05.1	25.5 05.1 26.5 05.3	26 4 05.6	25 3 05.8 26.3 06.1	25.2 06.3	25
28	28.6 05.0	27.5 05.3	27.5 05.5	27.4 05.8	27.3 06.3 28.2 06.5	27.2 06.8 28.1 07 0	27
30	29.5 05.2	29 4 05.7	29.4 05.8	29 3 06.2	29.2 06.7	29.1 07.3	30
31 32	30.5 05.4	30.4 05.9 31.4 06.1	30.4 06.0	30.3 06 4	30 2 07.0	30.1 07.5	31.
33 . 34	32.5 05.7	32.4 06.3	32.4 06 4	32.3 06.9 33.2 07.I	32.1 07.4	32 0 08.0	32
35	34.5 06.1	34.4 06.7	34.3 06.8	34.2 07 3	34.1 07 9	34.0 08.5	34 35 36 37
36 37 38 39	35.4 06.2	35·3 06·9 36 3 07·1	35.3 07.0	35.2 07.5	35 1 08.1 36.0 08.3	34.9 08.7	36
38	37.4 o6.6 38.4 o6.8	37.3 07.2	36.3 07.2 37.3 07.4 38.2 07.6	37.2 07.9 38.1 08.1 39.1 08.3	37.0 08.5 38 0 08.8	36.9 09.2 37.8 09.4	37
40	39.4 06.9	37·3 07·2 38·3 c7 4 39·3 07·6	39 2 07.8	39.1 08.3	37.0 08.5 38 0 08.8 39.0 09 0	38.8 09.7	-39
40 41 42	40.4 07.1	40 2 07.8 41.2 08 0 42.2 08.2	40.2 08.0	40 1 08.5	39 9 09.2	39.8 09.9	40
43	42.3 07.5	42.2108.2	42.2 08 4	42.1 08.9	41.9:09 7	40.7 10.2	42
44	42.3 07.5 43.3 07.5 44.3 07.8	43.2 08 4 44.2 08.6	43.1 08.6	43 c 09 1 44.0 09.4	42 9 09 9 43 8 10·1	42.7 10.6 -	43 -
46	45.3 08.0 46.3 08.1 47.3 08.3 48.3 08.5 49.2 08.7	45.2 08.8	45.1 09.0	45.0 09.6	44 8 10.2	44.6 17.1	45
48	47.3 08.3	47.1 09.2	47.1 09.4 48.1 09.6	46.0 09.8 47.0 10 0	45.8 10.6	45.6 11.4	47 48
50	49.2 08.7	48.1 09.3 49.1 09.5	49.0 09.8	47.9 10 2 48.9 10 4	47.7 11.0	47.5 11.9 48.5 12.1	49
सर्व के विकेश के Dift.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	=
f.	80 Deg.	79 Deg.	7 Point.	78 Deg.	77 Deg.	76 Deg.	Dift.

_							
Dift.	10 Deg.	11 Deg.	1 Point.	12 Deg.	13 Deg.	14 Deg.	Dift.
	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	1.
51	50.2 08.8	50.1 09.7	50.0 10.0	50.0 10 6	49.7 11.5	49 5 12.3	51
52	51.2 09 0	51.0 09 9	51.0 10.1	50 9 10.8	50.7 11.7	50.5 12.6	52
53 54	53.2 09.4	53.0 10.3	\$3.0 10.5	52.8 11 2	52.6 12 1	52.4113.1	53
55	54.2 09.5	54.0 10.5	53.9 10.7	53.8 11 4	53:6 12.4	53.4 13.3	55
56	55.1 09.7	55.0 10.7	54.9 10.9	54-8 11-6	54 5 12.6	54.3 13.8	56
57 58	57.1 10.1	56.9 11.1	56.9 11.3	56.7 112.1	55 5 12.8	55.3 13 8 56 3 14.0	57
59 60	58.1 10 2	57 9 11 -3	57.9 11.5	57.7 12.3	57 5 13.3	57 2 14.3	59
61	59.1 10.4 60·1 10.6	58.9 11.4	58.8 11.7	58 7 13 5	58.5 13.5	58 2 14.5	
62	61.1 10.8	59.9 11.6	60.8 12.1	59.7 12.7	59.4 13.7	59.2 14.8	61 62
63	62.0 10.9	61.8 12.0	61.8 12.3	61.6 13.1	61.4 14.2	61.1 15 2	63
64	64 0 11.3	62.8 12.2	63.7 12.7.	63.6 13.3	63.3 14.6	62.1 15.5	64
65	65.0 11.5	64.8 12.6	64.7 12.9	64 6 13 7	64 3 14.8	64.0 16.0	65
68	66.0 11.6	65.8 12.8	65.7 13.1	65.5 13 9	65.3 15.1	65.0,16.2	67
69	68 0 11.0	66.7 13.0	65.7 13.3	66 5 14.1	65 2 15.3	66.0 16.4	68.
70	68.9 12.2	68.7 13 4	68 7 13-	68.5 14.5	68.2 15.7	67.9 16.9	70
71	69.9 12.3	69.7 13.5	69 6 13.9	69.4 14.8	69.2 16.0	68 9 17.2	69 70 71
72 73	70.9 12.5	70.7 13.7	70.6 14.0	70.4 15.0	70.1 16.2 71.1 16.4	70.8 17 6	73
74	72.9 12 8	72.6 14.1	72.6 14.4	72.4115 4	72.1 16.6	71.8 17.9	73 74
75	73 9 13.0	73.6 14.3	73.6 14.6	73.4 15.6	73 1 16 9	72.8 18.1	75
76	74.8 13.2 75.8 13.4	74.6 14 5	74.5 14.8	74 3 15.8 75.3 16.0	74 0 17 · I 75 0 17 · 3	73.7 18.4 74.7 18.6	76
77 78	76.8 13.5	76.6 14 9	76.5 15.2	76.3116 2	76 0 17.5	75.7 18.9	77 78
79 80	77.8 13.7 78.8 13.9	77.5 15.1	77.5 15.4 78.5 15.6	77.3 16.4	77.0 17.8	76.6 19.1	79 85
18	79 8 14-1	79.5 15.5	79.4 15.8	79.2 16.8	78.9 18 2	78.6 19.4	80
82	80.8 14.2	80.5 15.6	80.4 16 0	80.2 17.0	79 9 18 4	79.6 98	81
83	81.7 14.4 82 7 14 6	81.5 15.8 S2.5 16 0	81.4 16 2 82.4 16.4	81.2 17.2	80.9 18.7 8 18 18	80.5 20 1	83 84
85	83.7 14.8	83.4 16.2	83.4 16.6	83.1 17.7	82.8 19.1	82.5 20.6	84
86	84.7 14.9	84.4 16.4	84.3 16.8	84.1 17.9	83 8 19.3	83.4 20.8	86
86 87 88	85.7 15.1	85.4 16.6 86 4 16.8	86.3 17.0	85 1 18.1 86.1 18.3	84.8 19 6	84.4 21.0	87
89	86.7 15 3	87.4 17.0	87.3 17.4	87.1118 5	86.7 20.0	85.4 21.3	88
90	88.6 15 6	87.4 17.0 88.3 17.2 89.3 17.4	85.3 17.0 86.3 17 2 87.3 17.4 88.3 17.5	88.0118.7	87-7 20-2	87.3 21.8	90
91	89.6 15.8	89.3 17.4	89.2 17.8 90.2 17.9	89.0 18.9	88.7 20.5	88,3 22 0	91
91 92 93 94	91.6 16.1	91.3 17.7	91.2 10 1	90.0 19.1	89.6 20.7	89.3 22.2	92
94	92.6 16.3	192.3,17 9	92 2 18.3	91.91195	191.6 21.1	91.2 22.7	93 91
95		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		92.9 19.7	92.6 21.4	92.2 23.0	95 96
90	94.5 16.7 95.5 16.8	95.2 18 5	94.2 18.7 95.1 18.9	93.9 20.0	94.5 21.8	93.1 23.2 94 I 23.5	96.
98	90.5117:0	95.2118.7	96.1119 1	95 9 20.4	95.5 22.0	95.1 23.7	97 98
100	98.5 17.4	97.2 18.9 19.1	98-1 19-3	96.8 20.6	95.5 22.3	96.1 23 9	100
श्री १८ ४५ १ मि.पी.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.			Den Lar	100
11		-		Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dift.
	80 Deg.	79. Deg.	7 Points	178 Deg.	77 Deg.	76 Deg.	

D.	1 Poin	15 Deg.	16 Deg.	1 Poin	17 Deg.	18 Deg.	Dia.
Di.		Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	7
_	Lat. Dep		01.0 00.3	01.0 00.3	01.0 00.3	00.9 00.3	7
1 2	01.0 00.2	01.0 00.3	01.9 00 5	01 9 00.6	01.900.6	01.9 00 6	, Z
3	02.9 00.7	02 9 00.8	02.9 00.8	02.9 00.9	02.9 00.9	03 8 01.2	3
4	04.8 01.2	03.9 01.0	03.8 OI ·I 04.8 OI 4	04 8 01.5	04 8 01.5	04.8 01.5	5
5	05.8 01.5	05.8 01 5	05.8 01.6	05.8 01.7	05.7 01.7	05.7 01.8	6
7	06.5 01.7	06.8 01.8	06.8 01.9	06.8 02.0	06.7 02.0	06.7 02.2	7 8
7 8	07.5 01.9	07.7 02.1	07.7 02.2	08 6 02.6	08.6 02.6	08 6 02.8	9
9	09.7 02.4	09.7 02.6	09.6 02 8	09.6 02.9	09 6 02.9	09.5 03 I	10
11	10.7 02.8	10.5 02.8	10.6 03.0	10.5 03 2	10.5 03.2	10.5103.4	11 12
12	11.6 02.9	11 6 03.1	11.5 03.3	11 5 93.5	12.4 03.8	12.4 04.0	13
13	12.6 03 2	13.5 03.6	13.5 03.9	13.4 04.1	13.4 04 I	13.3 04.3	14
15	14.5 03.6	14.5 03.9	14-4 04 1	14 4 04.4	14-3 04-4	15.2 04.9	15
16	15.5 04 0	15-5104-1	15.4 04.4	15.3 04 6	15.3 04.7	16.2 05.2	17
17	16.5 04 1	16.4 04.4	17.3,05.0	17.2 05.2	17.2 05.3	17-1 05-6	18
19	18.4 04.6	18-4 04 9	18.3 05.2	18.2 05.5	18.2 05 5	19.0 06.2	19
20	19.4 04.9	19.3 05.2	19.2 05.5		20-1 06-1	20.0 06.5	21
21	20.4 05.1	20.3 05 4	21.1 06.1	21.0 06.4	21.006.4	20.9 06.8	22
23	22.3 05.6	22.2 06.0	22-1 06-3		22.0 06.7	22 8 07.4	23
24	23.3 05.8		23.1 05 6			23.8 07.7	
25		25.1 06.7	24.9 07	24.0 07.5	24.9 07.6	24.7 08.0	25
26	26.2 06 6	26.1 07 0	25.9 07.	25.8 07.8	25.8107.9		27 28
28	27.2 00.8		26.9 07.7	27.8 08.4	27.7108.5	27.6 09.0	29
29		11 0	28.8 08	3 28 7 08.7	-		30 31 32
30		29.9 08.0	29.8 08	29 7 09.0			31
32	31.0 07.9		30.7 08.	1 00 6	31.6 09.6	31.4 10.2	1 22 1
33	32.0108.0	32.8 08.8	1 32.7 09.	4 32.5 09.9		1 0	34
35	33	33.8 09.0			-		3)
36	34.9 08.		34.6 09	9 34.4 10	2 25 4 10	2 20.2 11.4	37
37	35.9 09.0	35.7 09.6	36.5 10	5 36.4 11.0	36.3 11.	4 37.1 12.0	38
37 38 39 40	36.9 09 37.8 09. 38.8 09.	36 7 09 8	36.5 10 37.5 10. 38.4 11.	36.4 II-0 7 37.3 II. 0 38.3 II	36.3 II. 37.3 II. 6 38.2 II.	7 38.0 12.4	34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 47 48
40	38-8 09-			2 39.2 11.		0 39.0 12.7	7 41
4	39.8 10 0		40.4111.	6 40.2 12.	2 40 2 12	3 39.9 13.0	9 42
4	2 41.7 10.	4 41.5 11.1	41.3 11	8 41.1112	5 41 ·1 12 · 8 42 · 1 12 ·	9 41.8 13.	6 43
1 4	4 42.7 10.	7 42.5 11.5				1 42.8 13.	9 45
4	6 43.6 10				3 44 0 13 6 44.9 13	4 43.7 14.	2 46
4	7 45.6 11	4 45.4 12.	45.2 12	9 45.0 13	6 44.9 13	7 44.7 14.	8 47
4	8 46.6 11.	7 46.4 12.4	4 46.1 13	45 9 13	2 46.9 I4 5 47.8 I4	3 46.6 15.	1 49
4	9 47.5 11.	1 48.3 12.	9 48.1 13				4 50
1 =	Dep La	-	Dep La	r. Dep La	t. Dep La	t. Dep La	49% Dift.
45/1011.	6 Poi				in 73 De	g. 72 Deg	g. ==
,	10.10	11 / 1000					

Dift:	1 4 Poin	1.5 Deg.	16 Deg.	1 Poin	17 Deg.	18Deg.	Di
	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep.	Lat. Dep	1.5
SI	49.5 12.4	49.3 13.2	49.0 14.0	48.8 14.8	48.8 14.9	48.5 15.8	51
52	50.4 12.6	50.2 13.5	50.9 14.6	49.7 15.1	149.7 15.2	50.4 16.4	52
54	52.4,13.1	52.2 14.0	51.9 14.9	51.7 15.7	51.6115.8	51.3 16.7	54
55	53.3 13.4	53.1 14.2	52.9 15.2	52.6 16.0	52.6 16.1	52.3 17 0	55
56	54.3 13.6	54 1 14.5	53.8 15.4	53.6 16.2	53.5 16.4	53.3 17.3	56
58	56.3 14.1	56.0115.0	55.7 160	55.5 16.8	55 5 17.0	55-2 17.9	58
59 60	57.2 14.3	58.0 15.5	56.7 16.3	57.4 17.4	56.4 17.2	57 1 18.5	59
61	59.2 14.8	58.9 15.8	58.6 16.8	58.4117.7	58.3 17.8	58.0 18.8	61
62	60.1 15.1	59.9 16.1	59 6 17.1	59.3 18.0	59.3 18.1	59.0 19.2	62
63	62.1 15.5	61.8 16.6	60.5 17 4	61.2 18.6	61.2 18.7	60.9 19.8	63
65	63.0 15.8	62.8 16.8	62.5 17.9	62.2 18.9	62.2 19.0	61.8 20.1	. 65
66	64.0 16.0	64.7 17.4	63.4 18.2	64 1 19.4	64 1 19 6	63.7 20.7	66
68	66.0,16.5	65.7 17.6	65.4 18.7	65.1 19.7	65.0 19.9	64.7 21.0	67
69	66.9 16.8	66.6 17.9	66.3 19 0	66.0 20.0	66.0 20.2	65.6 21.3	69
70 7I	68.9 17:2	68.6 18.8	68.2 19.6	67.9 20.6	67.9120.8	67.5 21.9	70
72	69.8 17.5	69.5 18.6	69.2 19.8	68.9 20.9	68.8 21.0	68: 5 22.2	71 72
73	70 8 17.7	70.5 18.9	70·2 20·I 7I·I 20·4	70.8 21.5	70.8 21.6	70.4 22.6	73
75	72.7 18.2	73.4 19-4	72.1 20.7	71.8 21 8	71.7 21.9	71.3 23.2	74
76	73.7 18.5	73-4 19-7	73.0 20.9	72.7 E2.1	72.7 22.2	72:3 23:5	76
77 78	74.7 18.7	74.4 19.9	74 0 21 · 2 : 75 · 0 21 · 5	73.7 22.3	73.6 22.5	73.2 23.8	77 78
79 80	76.6 19.2	76.3 20.7	75.9 21.8	75.6 22.9	75.5 23.1	75.1 24.4	79
81	78.6 19.7	78.2 21.0	77.9 22.3	76.6 23 2		76.1 24.7	80
82	79.5 19.9	79.2 21.2	78.8 22.6	78.5 23.8	78.4 24.0	7810 25.3	81
83	80.5 20.3	81.1 21.7	79.8 23.9 80.8 23.1	79.4 24.1 80.4 24.4	79 4 24.3	78.9 25.6	83
85	82 4 20 7	S2.1 22.0	81.7 23.4	81.3 24.7	81.3124.8	80.8 26.3	84
86	83.4 20.9	83.1 22.3	82.7 23.7	82.3 25.0	82.2 25.1	81.8 26.6	86
87 88	84 4 21 1	84.0 22 5	83.6 24.0	83.3 25 2	83.2 25.4	82.7 26.9	. 87
. 89	86 3 21 .6	86.0 23.0	85.6 24.5	85.2 25.8	85.1 26.0	84.6 27.5	88
90	86 3 21 .6	86 9 23.3	86.5 24.8	86.1 25.1	86.1 26.3	85.6 27.8	90
91	88.3 22.1	87.9 23.5 83.9 23.8 89.8 24.1	87.5 25.1 88.4 25.3	87.1 26.4 88.0 26.7	87.0 26.6 88.0 26.9	86.5 28.1. 87.5 28.4	91 .
92 93 94	90.2 22.6	89.8 24.1	89.4 25.6	89.0 27.0	88.9127.2	87.5 28.4 88.4 28.7	93:
94	91.2 22.8 92.1 23.1	90.8 24.3	90.4 25.9	90.0 27.3	89.9 27.5	09.4129.0	94
95		92.7 24.8	91.3 26.2		91.8 28.1	90-3 29-3	95 96
97	77.71-3.0	93.7 25.1	193.2 26.7	92.8 28.2	92.8 28.4 93.7 28.5	91.3 29.7	97
98	95.1 23.8	94.7 25.4	94.2 27.0	93.8 28.4 94.7 28 7	93.7 28.5	93.2 30.3	98
1007	97-0 24-3	96.6 25.9	96.1 27.6	95 7 29 0	95 :6 29 . 2	95.1-30.9	100
रुळ इ हैं।Dift.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	8 Din.
ft.	6 3 Poin	75 Deg.	74 Deg.	6 Poin	73 Deg.	72 Deg.	.A.

I	- Dog	r 3 Doin	20 Dec	ar Dec	as Des	- D-:	
Dift.	19 Deg.	1 3 Poin	20 Deg.	21 Deg.	22 Deg.	2 Points	Dift.
<u>.</u>	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	
I 2	∞.9 ∞.3	01.9 00.7	01.9 00.7	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	I
3	01.9 00.6	02.8 01.0	02.8 01.0	02.801.1	01.8 00.7	01.8 00.8 02.8 01.1	3
4	03.8 01.3	03.8 01.3	03.8 01.4	03.7 01.4	03.7 01.5	03.7 01.5	4
5 6 78	04.7 01.6	05.6 02.0	05.6,02.0	05.6 02.1	04.6 01.9	04,6 01.9	5 6
7	06.6 02.3	06.6 02.4	06.6 02 4	06.5 02.5	06.5 02.6	05.5 02.3	7
8	07.6 02.6	07.5 02.7	07-5 02-7	07.5 02.9	08.3 03.4	07-4 03 I	7 8
10	09.5 03.3	09.4 03.4	09.4 03.4	09.3 03.6	09.3 03.7	08.3 03.4	9
11	10.4 03.6	10.4 03.7	10.3 03.8	10.3 03.9	10.2 04.1	10.2 04.3	11
I2 I3	11.3 03.9	11.3.04.0	11.3 04.1	11.2 04 3	11.1 04.5	11.1 04.6	12
14	13.2 04.6	13.2 04.7	13-2104-8	13-1 05.0	13.0 05.2	12.9 05.4	14
15	14.2 04.9	14-1 05-1	14-1 05-1	14 0 05.4	13.9 05.6	13.9 05.7	16
16	15,1 05.5	15-1 05-4	15.0 05.4	14.9 05.7	14.8 06.0	14.8 06.1	16
18	17.0 05.9	16.9 06.1	16.9 06.3	16.8 06.4	16.7 06.7	16.6 06.8	17
19	18.0 06.1	18-9 06-7	17.9 06.5	17.7 06.8	17.6 07.1	17.6 07.3	19
2[19.9 06.8	19.8 07.1	19.7.07.2	19.6 07.5	19.5 07.9	19.4 08.0	21
. 22	20.8 07.3	20.7 07.4	20.7 07.5	20. 5 07.9	20 4 08 .2	20.3 08.4	22
23 24	21.7 07.5	21.7 07.7 22.6 08.1	21.6 07.9	21.5 08.2	21.3 08.6	21.2 08.8	23
25	23.6 08.1	23.5 08.4	23.5 08.5	23.3 09 0	23.2 09.4	23.1 09.6	25
26	24.6 08.5	24.5 08.8 25.4 09.1	24.4 08.9	24.3 09.3	24·I 09.7 25·0 10·I	24.0 09.9	25
27 28	25.5 08.8 26.5 09.1	26.4 09.4	26.3 09.6	26.1 10.0	26.0 10.5	24.9 10.3	27
29	27.4 09.4 28.4 09.8	27.3 09.8 28.2 10.1	28.2 10.3	27.1 10.4	26.9 10.9	26.8 11.1	29
30	29.3 10.1	29.2 10.4	29.1 10.6	28.9 II-I	28.7 11.6	28-6 11-9	30
3L 32	30.3 10 4	30.1 10.8	30.1 10.9	29.1 11.5	29.7 12.0	29.6 12.2	32
33	31.2 10.7	31.1 11.1	31.0 11.3	30.8 11.8	30 6 13.4	30.5 12.6	33
34	33.1 11.4	33.0 11.8	32.9 12.0	32.7 12.5	32.4 13.I	32.3 13.4	34
36	34.0 11.7	33.9 12.1	33.8 12.3	33.6 13.9	33.4 13.5	33.3 13.8	36
37	35.0 12.1	126.0112.0	34.8 12.6	34.5 13.3	34.3 13.9 35.2 14.2	34.2 14.2	37
38	36.9 12.6	36.7 13.I	35.7 13.0 36.6 13.3 37.6 13.7	36.4 14.0	36.2 14.6	136.0 14.0	38
40	37.8 13.0	37.71.5.3	37.6 13.7 38.5 14.0 39.5 14.4 40.4 14.7	37-3 14-3	37.1 15.0	36.9 15.3	40:
4I	38.8 13.3	120. E 14. T	39.5.14.4	38·3 14·7 39·2 15·1	38 0 15.3 38.9 15.7 39.9 16.1 40 8 16.5	37.9 15.7 38.8 16.1	41
43	40.7 14.0	39.5 14.1 40.5 14.5 41.4 14.8	40.4 14.7	40.1115.4	39.9 16.1	39.7 1675	43
44	41.6 14.3	41.4 14.0	41·3 I5 0 42·3 I5·4	41.1 15.8	40 8 16.5	40.6 16.8	44
70	43.5 15.0		44.2115.7		42.6 17.2	42.5 17.6	46
47	44.4 15.2	43.3 15.5 44.2 15.8 45.2 16.2	44.2 I6.1 45.1 I6.4 46.0 I6.8	42.9 16.5 43.9 16.8 44.8 17.2	43.6 17.6	42.4 18.0	47
48	45.4 15.6 46.3 15.9	46.1 10.5	46.0 16.8	44.8 17.2	45.4 18.2	44.3 18.4	48
50	47.3 16.3	47.1 16.8	47.0 17.1	46.7 17.9	46.4 18.7	46.2 19.1	50
D	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	क्षान्यक्रक्रक्रिक्क्क्ष्रीDjn.
भारक्ष्म १६६६६० Diff.	71 Deg.	6 1 Poin	70 Deg.	69 Deg.	68 Deg.	6 Point.	.A.
-	0.			- 3	0		

Dift.	19 Deg.	1 Poin	20 Deg.	21 Deg.	22 Deg.	2 Points	Di
£.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	-
51	48.2 16.6	48.0 17.2	47.9 17.4	47.6 18.3	47.3 19.1	47.1 19.5	5I
52 53	49.2 16.9	49.0 17.5	48.9 17.8	48.5 18.6	48.2 19.4	48.0 19.9	53
54	51.1 17.6	50.8 18.2	50.7 18.5	50.4 19.3	50·I 20.2 51·0 20·6	49.9 20.7	55
55	52.0 17.9	51.8 18.5	51.7 18.8	51 -3 19-7 52-3 20-1	51.9 21.0	51.7 21.4	56
57	53.9 18.6	53.7 19.2	53.6 19.5	53.2 20.4	52 8 21.3	52.7 21.8	57
58	54.8 18.9	54.6 19.5	54.5 19.8	54.1 20 8	53.8 21.7 54.7 22.1	54.5 22 6	59
59	56-7 19-5	56.5 20.2	56.4 20.5	56.0 21.5	55.6 22.5	55.4 23.0	60
61 62	57.7 19.9	57-4 20-5	57-3 20-9 58-3 21-2	56.9 21.9	56.5 22.8 57.5 23.2	56.3 23.3 57 3 23.7	62
63	59.6 20.5	59-3 21-2	59.3 21.5	58.8 22.6	58.4 23.5	58.2 24.I 59.I 24.5	63
64	60.5 20 8	61.2 21.6	61.1 22.2	59.7 22.9	59.3 24.0	60.0 24.9	65
66	62.4 21.5	62.1 22.2	62.0 22.6	61.6 23.6	61.2 24.7	61.0 25.3	66
68	63.3 21.8 64.3 22.1	63.1 22.6	63.0 22.9	62.5 24.0	63.0 25.5	61.9 25.6 62.8 26.0	68
69	65.2 22.5	65.0 23.2	64.8 22.6	64-4124-7	64.0 25.8 64.9 26.2	63.7 26.4	69
70 71	66.2 22.8	65.9 23.6	65.8 23.9	66.3 25.4	65.8 26.6	65.6 27.2	70 71
72	68.1 23.4	67.8 24.2	67.7 24.6	67.2 25.8	66.7 27.0	66.5 27.6	72
73 74	69.0 23.8 70.0 24.1	68.7 24.6	68.6 25.0	68.1 26.2	68.6 27.7	68 4 28.3	73 74
75	70.9 24.4	70-6 25-3	70.5 25.6	70.0 26.9	69.5 28.1	69.3 28.7	75
76	71.9 24.7 72.8 25.1	71.6 25.6	71 -4 26-0	70.9 27.2 71.9 27.6	70.5 28.5	70.2 29.1 71.1 29.5	76 77
77 78	73.7 25.4	73.4 26.3	73.3 26.7	72.8 27.9	72.3 29.2	72.1 29.8	78
79 80	74.7 25.7	74.4 26.6	74.2 27.0	73.7 28.3 74.7 28.7	73 · 2 29 · 6 74 · 2 30 · 0	73.9 30.6	79 80
18	76.6 26.4	76.3 27.3	76.1 27.7	75.6 29.0	75.1 30.3	74.8 31.0	80
82 83	77.5 26.7 78.5 27.0	77.2 27.6	77.1 28.0	76.5 29.4	76.9 31.1	75.8 31.4	82 83
84	79.4 27.3	79.1 28.3	78-9 28-7	78.4 30.1	77.931.5	77.6 32.1	84
85	80.4 27.7	80.1 28.6	79.9 29.1 80.8 29 4	80.3 30.8	78.8 31.8	78 6 32 5	85
86 87 88	81 · 3 28 · 0 81 3 28 · 3	81 0 29.0	181.8120 7	181.2 21.2	80.7 22.6	80.4 22.2	87
88	81 3 28.3 83.2 28 6 84.1 29.0	81.9 29 3 52.8 29.6 83.8 30.0	82.7 30.1 83.6 30.4 84.6 30.8	82.1 31.5 83.1 31.9 84.0 32.3	81.6 33.0 82.5 33.3 83.4 33.7	81.3 33.7 82.2 34.1 83.1 34.4	88
90	185.1[29.3	84.7 30.3	84.6 30.8	84.0 32.3	83.4 33.7	83.1 34.4	
91	86.0 29.6 87.0 29.9 88.0 30.3 88.9 30.6 89.8 30.9	85.7 30.7	85.5 31.1 86.4 31.5 87.4 31.8 88.3 32.1 89.3 32.5	84.9 32 6 85.9 33.0 86.8 33.3	84.4 34.1 85.3 34.5	84.1 34.8	91
92	88.0130-3	85.7 30.7 86.6 31.0 87.6 31.3	87.4 31.8	86.8 33.3	1 00. 41 (4.0	85.9135.6 86.8136.0	93
94	80.8 30.6	1 88.5 31.7	89.3 32.1	87.7 33.7 88.7 34.0	87·2 35·2 88·1 35.6	86.8 36.0	91
37	00.8 21.2	89.4 32.0	90.2 32.8	89.6 34.4	89.035.9	88.7 36.7	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
97	91.7 31.6	91·3 32·7 92·3 33·0	90·2 32·8 91·1 33·2 92·1 33·5	90.5 34.8	89.9 36.3	89.6 37.1	97
90	91.7 31.6 92.7 31.9 93.6 32.2	193 • 2133 • 3	93.0133.9	92.4 35 5	91.8 37.1	91.5 37.9	99
100	94.5 32.0	94-2 33-7	94.0 34.2	93.4 35.8	92.7 37.5	92.4 38.3	100
88 5\$ 8\$ 8 8 58 8 1Dift.	DeplLat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Deplat.	Dift.
1.7	71 Deg.	6 Poin	70 Deg.	169 Deg.	68Deg.	6 Point.	

D	123 Degi	24 Deg.	25 Degs	2 Poin	26 Deg.	27 Deg.	
Dift.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Dift.
	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	00.9 00.4	- _I
2	8.00.8	01.8 00.8	01.8 00 8	01.8 00.9	01.8 50.9	01.8 00 9	2 '
3 4	02.8 01.2	03.6 01.6	02.7 01.3	02.7 01.3	02 7 01.3	03.6 01.8	3
_5	04.6 01.9	04.6 02 0	04 5. 02.1	04 5 02.1	04:5 022	04.5 02.3	5
6	05.5 02.3	05.5 02.4	05:4 02.5	05.4 02.6	05:4 02.6	05.3 02 7	6
7 8	07.4 03.1	07.3 03.2	07.2 03.4	07.2 03.4	07:2 03 5	07.1 03.6	7 8
9	08.3 03.5	08.2 03.7	03-2 03.8	08-1 03-8	08.1 03.9	08.0 04.1	9
11	10,1 04.3	10 0 04.5	10.0104.6	09.9 04.7	09.9 04.8	09.8 05.0	11
12	11.0 04.7 12.0 05.1	11.0 04.9	11.8 05.5	11.7 05.6	10 8 05.3	11.6.05.8	12
13 14	12.9 05.5	12.8 05.7	12.7 05:9	12.7105.9	12.6 06.1	12.5 06.4	13
15	13.8 05.9	13.7 06.1	13.6 06.3	13.6 06.4	13.5 06.6	13.4 06.8	15
16	14.7 06.2	14.6 06.5	14.5 06.8	14.5 05.6	14.4 07.0	14.3 07 3	16
13	16.6 07.0	16.4 07.3	16.3 07.6	16.3 07.7	16.2 07 9	16.0108.2	18
19	17.5 07.4	18-3 08-1	17.2 08.0	17.2 08-1	17.1 08.3	16.9 08.6 17 8 09.1	19
21	19.3 08.2	19.2 08.5	19.0 08.9	19.0 09.0	18.9 09.2	18.7 09.5	21
22	20.2 08.6	20.1 08.9	19.9 09.3	19.9 09.4	19.8 09.9	19.6 10.0	22
23	22.1 09.4	21.9 09.8	21.7 10.1	21.7 10.3	21.6 10.5	21.4 10.9	23
25	23.0 09.8	22.8 10.2	22.7 10.6	22.6 10.7	22.5 11.0	22.3 11.3	25
26	23.9 10.2 24.8 FO.5	23.7 10.6	23.6 11.0	23.5 11.1	23.4 11.4	23.2 11.8	26 27
28	25.8 10.9	25.6 11.4	25.4 11.8	25.3 12.0	25.2 [2.3	24.9 12.7	28
30	26.7 II.3 27.6 II.7	27.4 12.2	26.3 12.3	27.1 12.8	27.0 13.1	25.8 13.2 26.7 13.6	30
31	28.5 [2:1	28.3 12.6	28.1 13.1	28.0 13.3	27.9113.6	27.6 14.1	31
32	30.4 12.9	30.1 13.4	29.0 13.5	10 / 2	28.8 14.0	28.5 14.5	32
34	31.3 13.3	31.1 13.8	30.8 14.4	30-7 14-5	30 6 14 9	30.3 15.4	33
35	32.2 13.7	32.0 14.2	31.7 14.8	31.6 15.0	3 , , 3	31.2 15.9	35
36	33.1 14.1	32.9 14.6	32.6 15.2	32.5 15.4	32.4 15.8	32.1716.3	36
38	35.0 14.8	34-7 15-4	34.4 16.0	34.3 16.2 35.3 16.7	34.1 16.6	33.9 17.2	37
37 38 39 40.	35.9 15.2 36.8 15.6	35.6 15.9	35.3 16 5	36.2 17.1	35.0 17.1		39
41	37.7 16.0	37.5 16.7	37.2 17.3	37.1 17.5	36.8,18.0	36.5 18.6	41
42	38.7 16.4 39.6 16.8	38.4 17.1	38-1 17-7	38.0 18.0		37.4 19.1	42
44	40.5 17.2	40.2 17.9	39.0 18.2	39.8 18.8	39.5 19.3	39.2 20.0	
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	41.4 17.6	41.1 18.3	40.8 19.0	40-7 19:2		40.1 20.4	45
46	42.3 18.0	42.0 18.7 42.9 19.1	41.7 19.4		41.3 20.2	41-0 21-2	
48	44.2 18.8	43.8 19.5	43.5 20.3	43.4 20.5	43.1 21.0	42.8 21-8	248
49	45.1 19-2 46.0 19-5	44.8 19.9	44.4 20.7	44.3 20.9	44.9 21.9	43.7 22.2	10
49. 150 D	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	-	1 4.500	10
jif.	67 Deg.	66 Deg.	65 Deg.				E
-	10/2080	200	. 07.208.	J filling	10406	109.008	*****

Dift.	123 Deg.	124 Deg.	25 Deg.	12 Poin	126 De	127 Deg.	i D
ı.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	ft.
51	46.9 19.9	46.6 20.7	46.2 21.5	46.1 21.8	45.8 22.3	45.4 23.2	51
52 53	47.9 20.3	47.5 21.1	47.1 22.0	47.9 22.7	46.7122.8	46.3 23.6	53
54 55	49.7 21.1 50.6 21.5	49.3 22.0	48.0 22.8	48.8 23.1	48.5 23.7	48.1 24 5	54
56	51.5 21.9	51.2 22.8	50.7 23.7	50 6 23.9	50.3 24.5	49.9 25.4	56
57 58	52.5 22.3 53.4 22.7	52.1 23.2	51.7 24.1	51.5 24.4	51.2 25.0	50.8 25.9	57
59	54.3 23.0	53.9 24.0 54.8 24.4	53.5 24.9 54.4 25.4	53.3 25.2	53.0 25.9 53.9 26.3	52.6 26.8	59 60
61	$\frac{55 \cdot 2}{56 \cdot 1} = \frac{23 \cdot 4}{23 \cdot 8}$	55.7 24.8	55.3 25.8	55.1 26.1	54.8 26.7	54 4 27.7	61
62	57.1 24.2	56.6 25.2	56.2 26.2	56.0 26.5	55.7 27.2 56.6 27.6	55.2 28.1	62
63	58.9 25.0	58 5 26.0	58.0,27.0 58.9 27.5	57.9 27.4	57.5 28.0 58.4 28.5	57.0 29.1 57.9 29.5	64
65	59.8 25.4	59.4 26.4	59 8 27.9	58 8 27 8	59.3 28 9	58.8 30.0	66
67 68	61.7 26.2 62.6 26.6	61.2 27.2	60.7 28 3	60.6 28.6	60.2 29 4	59.7 30.4	67 68
69	63.5 27.0	63.0 28.1	62 5 29.2	62.4 29.5	62.0 30.2 62.9 30.7	61.5 31.3 62.4 31 8	63
70 7I	65.4 27.7	$\frac{63.9}{64.9}$ $\frac{28.5}{28.9}$	63.4 29.6	63.3 29.9	63.8 31.1	$\frac{62.4}{63.3} \frac{31.6}{32.2}$	70 71
72	66.3 28.1	65.8 29.3	65.2 30.4	65.1 30.8	64.7 31.6 65.6 32.0	64.2 32.7	72 73
73 74	68.1 28.9	67 6 30.1	67.1 31.3	66.9 31.6	66 5 32.4	05.9 33.6	74
75	70.0 29.7	69.4 30.9	68.9 31.7	67.8 32.1	$\frac{67}{68.3} \frac{4}{33.3}$	66 8 34 1	75 76
76 77 78	70.9 30.1	70.3 31.3	69.8 32.5	69.6 32.9	69.2 33.7	68.6 35.0	77 78
78 79 80	71.8 30.5	71.2 31.7 72.2 32.1	70.7 33.0° 71.6 33.4	70 5 33.3	70.1 34.2 71.0 34.6	69.5 35.4 70.4 35.9	79
18	73.6 31.3	73.1 32.5	73.4 34.2	72 3 34.2	71.9 35.1	71.3 36.3	81,
82	74 6 31.6	74.0 32.9	74.3 34.7	73.2 34.6 74.1 35.1	73.7 35.9	73. I. 37.2	82
83 84	76.4 32.4	75.8 33.8 76.7 34.2	75.2 35.1 76.1 35.5	75.0 35.5	74.6 36.4	74·0 37·7 74 8 38·1	83
85	78.2 33.2	77.6 34.6	77.0 35.9	76.8 36.3	76.4 37.3	75.7 38.6	85
86 87	79.2 33.6	78.6 35.0	77.9 36.3 78.8 36.8	77.7 36.8 78.6 37.2	77.3 37.7 78.2 38.1	76.6 39.0	87
88	81.9 34.8	80.4 35.8 81.3 36.2	79.7 37.2	79.5 37.6 80.5 38.1	79.1 38.6	78.4 40 0	88
93	82.8 35.2	82.2 36.6	81.6 38.0	81.4 38.5	80 9 39.4	80.2 40.9	90
91	83.7 35.6	83·I 37·0 84·0 37 4	82.5 38 5 83.4 38.9 84.3 39.3	82.3 38.9 83.2 39.3	81.8 39.8 82.7 40.3	81.1 41.3 82 0 41.8	91
93 94	84.7 35.9 85.6 36.3 86.5 36.7	85.0.27.8	84.3 39.3	84.1 39.8	83.6 40.8	82.9 42.2 83.8 42.7	93
95	87-4 37.1	85.9 38.2 86.8 38.6	86.1 40.1	85.9 40.6	85.4 41.6	84.6 43.1	95
96	88.4 37.5 89.3 37.9 90.2 38.3	87·7 39·0 88·6 39·4	87.9 41.0	86.8 41.0 87.7 41.5	86.3 42.1	85.5 43 6 86.4 44.0	96
98	90.2 38.3	89.5 39.9	88.8 41.4	88.6 41.9	88.1 43.0	87.3 44.5 88.2 44.9	98
100	91-1 38-7 92-0 39-1	90.4 40.3	90.6 42.3	89.5 42.3	89.0 43.4 89.9 43.8	89.1 45.4	100
हा ४ इड इड्डाDift.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dift.
f.	67 Deg.	66 Deg.	65 Deg.	5 3 Poin	64 Deg.	63 Deg.	f.

							200
Diff.	28 Deg.	2 - Poin 1	29 Deg.	30 Deg.	2 1 Poin 1	31 Deg. 1	Din.
₹	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	.
ī	00.9 00.5	00.9 00.5	00.9 00.5	00.9 00.5	00.9 00.5	∞.9 ∞.5	7
2	01 8 00.9	01.8 00.9	01.7 01.0	01.7 01.0	01.7 01.0	01.7 01.0	2
3 4	02.6 01.4	03.5 01.4	03 5 01 - 9	02.6 01.5	02.6 01.5	02.6 01.5	3
5	04.4 02.3	04 4 02 4	04 4 02.4	04-3 02-5	04.3 02.6	03.4 02.1	4 5
5	05.3 02.8	05.3 02.8	05.2 02.9	05.2 03.0	05.1 03.1	05.1 03.1	5
7 8	05.2 03.3	06.2 03.3	06-1 03-4	06.1 03.5	06.0 03.6	06.1 03.6	7 8
9	07.9 04.2	07.1 03.8	07.9 04.4	07.8 04.5	06.9 04.1	06.9 04·I 07.7 04·6	9
10	08.8 04.7	08.8 04.7	08.7 04.8	08.7 05.0	08.6 05.1	08.6 05.1	16
11	09.7 05.2	09.7 05.2 -	09 6 05.3	09.5 05.5	09.4 05.6	09.4 05.7	II
13	10.6 05.6	11.5 06.1	10.5 05.8	10.4 06.0	10.3 06.2	10.3 06.2	12 13
14	12.4 06.6	12.3 06.6	12.2 06.8	12.1 07.0	12.0 07.2	12.0 07.2	14
15	13.2 07.0	13.2 07.1	13.1 07.3	13.0 07.5	12.9 07.7	12.9 07 7	15
16	14-1 07-5	14-1 07-5	14.9 08.2	13.9 08.0	13.7 08.2	13.7 08.2	16 17
18	15.9 08.4	15.9 08.5	15.7 08.7	15.6 09.0	15.4 09.2	15.4 09.3	18
19	16.8 08.9	16.8 08.9	17.5 09.2	16.4 09.5	16.3 09.8	16.3 09.8	19
21	18.5 09.9	18.5 09.9	18.4 10.2	18.2 10.5	18.0 10.8	18.0 10.8	21
22	19.4 10.3	19.4 10.3	19.2 10.7	19.0 11.0	18.9 11.3	18.9 11.3	22
23	20.3 10.8	20.3 10.8	20 I II · I	19.9 11.5	19.7 11.8	19.7 11.8	23
25	21.2 11.3	21.3 11.3	21.0 11.6	20.8 12.0	21.4 12.8	20.6 12.4	24
26	23.0 12.2	23.9 12.3	22.7 12.6	22.5 13.0	22.3 13.4	22.3 13.4	26
27 28	23.8 I2.7 24 7 I3.I	23.8 12.7	23 6 13-1	23.4 13.5	23.1 13.9	23.1 13.9	27
29	24 7 13.1	24.7 13.2	24.5 13.6	25-1 14-5	24.9 14.9	24.0 14.4	1 59
30	26.5 14.1	26.5 14.1	26.2 14.5	26.0 15.0	25.7 15.4	25.7 15.4	30
30 31 32	27.4 14.5	27.3 14.6	27.1 15.0	26 8 15.5	26.6 15.9	26.6 16.0	
33	28.2 15.0	28.2 15.1	28.0 15.5	28.6116.5	27.4 16.4 28.3 17.0	27.4 16.5	32
34	30.0 16.0	30.0 16.0	29.7 16.5	29.5 17.0	29.2 17.5	29.1 17.5	34
35	30.9 16.4	30.9 16.5				30.0 18.0	35
36	31.8 16.9	31.7 17.0		31.2 18.0	30.9 18.5	30.9 18.5	36
38	33.5 17 0	33.5 17.9	33.2 18.4	1 32.9 19.0	32.5 19.5	32.6 19.6	38
39	33.5 17 0 34.4 18.3 35.3 18.8	34.4 18 4	34.1 18.9	33.8 19.5	33.4 20 0	33.4 20.1	39
40	35.3 18.8	The second secon					40
41	37.1 19.7	1 27.0110.8	26.7130	1 26 4 21 0	26.0121.6	1 26 0 ST. 6	41
43	38.0 20 I 38.8 20 6	37.9 20.3	37.6 20.	37·2 2105 38·1 22.0 39·0 22.5	36.9 22.1	36.9 22.1	43
44	39.7 21.1	39.7 21.2	39.3 21.	39.0 22.9	38.6 23.1	37.7 22.6 38.6 23.2	44
46	40.6 21.6	37.9 20.3 38.8 20.7 39.7 21.2 40.6 21.7 41.4 23.2	37.6 20.3 38 5 21.3 39.3 21.3 40.2 22.4 41.1 22.4 42.8 23.4 42.8 23.4	39.8 23.0	36.9 22.1 37.7 22.6 38.6 23.1 39.5 23.6 40.3 24.2 41.2 24.7	39.4 23.7	46
47	41.5 22.1	41.4 22.2	41.1 22.	39.8 23.0	40.3 24.2	40.3 24.1	47
48	42.4 22.5	42.3 22.0	42.8 22	7 42.4 24.9	41.2 34.7	41.1 24.7	48
50	43.3 23.0	41.4 23.4 42.3 22.6 43.2 23.1 44.1 23.6	43.7 24.	2 43.3 25.0		42.9 25.7	50
E	Dep Lat	Dep Lat	Dep Lat		Dep Lat		_
38 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 Diff.	62 Deg.						15
	Oz Deg.	311 OII	. O. Deg	· Toopeg	7 41 011	JADER	
	Control of the last of the las	The state of the s	the state of the s	Consultance to the filling of		The state of the s	1 7 . 2

D	28 Deg.	2 1 Poin	29 Deg.	130 Deg.	2 3 Poin	31 Deg.	Dift.
Dift.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	[]
51	45.0 23.9	45.0 34.0	44.6 24.7	44.2 25.5	43.7 26.2	43.7 26.3	51
52 53	45.9 24.4 46.8 24.9	45.9 24.5	45.5 25.2	45.0 26.0	44 6 26.7	44.6 26.8	53
54	47.7 25.3	47.6 25.5	47.2 26.2 48.1 26.7	46.8 27 0	46.3 27.8 47.2 28.3	46.3 27.8 47.1 28.3	54
55	48.6 25.8	48.5 25.9	49.0 27.1	48.5 28.0	48.0 28.8	48 0 28.8	56
57 58	50.3 26.8	50.3 26.9	49.8 27.6	49.4 28.5	48.9 29 3	48.9 29.4	57
58	51.2 27.2 52.1 27.7	51.2 27.3	50.7 28.1	50.2 29 0	49.7 29.8	49.7 29.9 50.6 30.4	59
60	53.0 28.2	52.9 28.3	53.5 29.1	52.0 30.0	51.5 30.8	51.4 30.9	60
61 62	53.9 28.6 54.7 29.1	53.8 28.7	53.3 29.6 54.2 30.1	52.8 30 5	52-3 31-4	52-3 31-4 53-1 31 9	62
63	55.6 29.6	55.6 29.7	55.1 30.5	54.6 31.5	54.0 32.4	54.0 32.4 54.9 33.0	63
64	57.4 30.5	57.3 30.5	56.0 31.0	56.3132.5	55.7 33.4	55.7 33.5	65
66	58.3 31.0	58 2 31.I	57.7 32.0	57.2 33.0	56.6 33.9	56 6 34.0	66
67	59.2 31.4	59.1 31.6	58.6 32.5	58.0 33 5	57.5 34.4	58.3 35.0	68
69	60.9 32.4	60.8 32.5	60.3 33.4	59.7 34.5	59.2 35.5	59.1135.5	69 70
71	62.7 33.3	62.6 33.5	62.1 34 4	61.5 35.5	60.9 36.5	60.9 36.6	71
72	63.6 33.8	63.5 33.9	63.8 35.4	62.3 36.0	61.8 37.0	61.7 37.1	73
73 74	64.4 34.3	65.3 34.9	64.7 35.9	64.1 37.0	62.5 38.0	63.4 38.1	74
75	66.2 35.2	66.1 35.4	65.6 36.4	65.8 38 0	64 3 38.6	65.1 39.1	75
76	67.1 35.7 68 0 36.1	67 0 35 8	67.3 37.3	66-7 38-5	66.0 39.6	06.0139-7	77
77 78	68.9 36.6	68.8 36.8	68.2 37.8 69.1 38.3	67.5 39.0	66.9 40.1	67 7 40.7	78 79 80
79 80	70.6 37.6	70-5 37-7	70.0 38.8	69.3 40.0	68.6 41.1	68.6 41.2	80
81	71.5 28.0	71.4 38.2 72.3 38.6	70.8 39.3	70.1 40.5	70-3 42-2	70.3 41.2	82
83 84	173.3 39.0	73 2 39-1	72.6 40.2	171.9 41.5	71.2 42 7	71.1 42.7	83
84	74.2 39 4 75.0 39 9	74·I 39.6 75 0 40·I	73.5 40.7	72.7 42.0	72.1 43.2	73.0 43.3	85
86	75.9 40.4	75.8 40 5	75.2 41.7	74.5 43.0	73.8 44-2	73-7 44-3	86
87	76.8 40.8	76.7 41.0	76.1 42.2	75.3 43.5	74.6 44.7	74.6 44.8	87 88
89	78.6 41.8	78.5 41.9	77.8 43·I	77-1 44-5	76.3 45.8	75.4 45.3 76.3 45.8 77.1 46.3	89
90	79·5 42·2 80·3 42·7	80-2 42-9	78.7 43.6	77.9 45.0	78.1 46.8	78.0 46.0	90 91
91 92 93	81.2 43.2	81.1 43 4	80 5 44.6	79.7 46.0	78 9 47 · 3 79 · 8 47 · 8	78.9 47.4	92
93	82.1 43.6 83.0 44.1	82.0 43.8	81.3 45.1	80.5 46.5	80.6148.3	80.0:40.4	92 93 94
94 95 96 97 98	83.9 44.6	82.9 44.3	83.1 46.1	82.3 47.5	81.5 48.8	81.4 48.9	95
96	84.8 45.1	84.7 45.2	84-0 46.5	83·I 48.0 84.0 48·5	82.3 49.3 83.2 49.9	82.3 49.4 83.1 50.0	96
98	86.5 46.0	86.4 46.3	85.7 47.5 86.6 48.0	84.9 49.0	84.1 50.4	84.0 50.5	97 98
100	87.4 46.5	87-3 46-7 88-2 47-1	87.5 48.5	86.6 50.0	84.9 50.9	85.7 51.5	99 100
88 Dift.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dift.
15	62 Deg.	5 Poin	61 Deg.	60 Deg.	5 Poin	59 Deg.	ft.
A VOID			A STATE OF STATE			-	

Dia. I	32 Deg.	133 Deg.	3 Point.	34 Deg.	35 Deg.	36 Deg.	D
	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Dift.
1	00 8 00.5	00.8 00.5	00.8 00.6	00 8 00.6	00.8 00.6	03.8 00.6	
2	02 5 01.6	02.5 01 6	01.7 01.1	01.7 01.1	01.6 01.1	01.6 01.2	2
4	03 4 02 1	03.4 02.2	03 3 02.2	03 3 02.2	02.5 01.7	02.4 01.8	3 4
-6	04.2 02.6	04 2 02.7	04 2 02.8	04.1 02.8	04.1 02.9	04.0 02.9	5
5 6 7 8	05.1 03.2	05.0 03.3	05.0 03.3	05.8 03.9	04.9 03.4	04.8 03.5	5 7 8
8 9	06 8 04.2	06 7 04.4	06 6,01.4	05.6104.5	06.5 04.6	05.7 04.1	8
10	08.5 05.3	07 5 04.9	07.5 05.0	07.5 05.0	07.4 05.2	07.3 05.3	9
11	09 3 05.8	09.2 05.0	09 1 06.1	09.1 06.1	03 0 06.3	08-9 06-5	11
12	11.0 06 9	10.1 06.5	10.0,06.7	09.9 06 7	09.8 06.9	09.7 07.0	12
14	11.9 07.4	11.7 07.6	10.8 07.2	10.8 07.3	11.5 08.0	10.5 07.6	13 14
15	12.7 07.9	12.6 08.2	12.5 03 3	12.4 08.4	12.3 08.6	12.1 08.8	15
16	13.6 08.5	13 4 08.7	13 3 08.9	13.3 08.9	13.1 09.2	12.9 09.4	16
18	15.3 09.5	15.1 09.8	15.0 10.0	14.1 09.5	13.9 09.8	13.7 10.0	17
19	16.1 10.1	15 9 10.3	15.8 10.6	15.7 10.6	15 6 10.9	15.4 11.2	19
21	17.8 [1:1	17.6 11.4	17.5 11.7	17.4 11.7	16.4 11.5	17.0 12.3	20
22	18.6 11.7	18.5 12.0	18.3 12.2	18.2 12.3	18.0 12.6	17 8 12.9	2I 22
23	19.5 12.2	19.3 12 5	19.1 12.8	19.9 13.4	18.8 13.2	18.6 13.5	23
25	21.2 13.2	21.0 13.6	20.7 13.9	20.7 14.0	20.5 14.3	20.1 14.7	25
26	22.0 13.8	21.8 14.2	21.6 14.4	21.5 14.5	21 3 14.9	21.0 15.3	26
27	22.9 14.3	22.6 14.7	22.4 15.0	22.4 15.1	22.1 15.5	21.8 15.9	27 28
29	24 6 15.4	24.3 15.8	24.1 16.1	24.0 16 2	23.8 16.6	23.5 17 0	59
30	26 3 16.4	25.2 16.3	25.8 17.2	25.7 17.3	24 6 17.2	$\frac{24.3}{25.1}$ $\frac{17.6}{18.2}$	30 31 32
32	27.1 17.0	26.8 17.4	26 6 17.8	26 5 17.9	25.4 17.8 26.2 18.3	25.1 18.2 25.9 18.8	31
33	28.0 17 5	27.7 18 0	27.4 18.3	28.2 19.0	27.9 19.5	26.7 19.4	33
34	29.7 18.5	29.4 19 1	29 1 19.4	29.0 19.6	28.7 20 I	27.5 20.0 28.3 20.6	34
35	30.5 19.1	30.2 19.6	29.9 20.0	29.8 20.1	29.5 20.6	29.1 21.2	36
37 38	31.4 19.6	31.0 20·I 31.9 20·7	30.8 20.6	30.7 20.7	30.3 21.2 31.1 21.8	30.7 22.3	36 37 38
39	33.1 20.7	32.7 21.2	32-4 21.7	32.3 21.8	32.0, 22.3	31.5 22.9	39
40.	33.9 21:2	33.6 21.8	33.3 22.2	33.2 22.4	1 22.8122.0	32.4 23.5	40
41	34.8 21.7	34.4 22.3	34 1 22.8	34 0 22 9	33.6 23 5	33·2 24.1 34·0 24.7 34·8 25.3	41
43	36.5 22.8	36.1 23.4	34.9 23.3	35 0 24.0	35.2 24.6	34.8 25.3	42 43
44	35.6 22.3 36.5 22.8 37.3 23.3 38.1 23.8	36.9 24.0	36.6 24.4	36.5 24 6	33.6 23 5 34.4 24.1 35.2 24.6 36.0 25.2 36.9 25.8	34.8 25.3 35.6 25.9 36 4 26.4	44
45	39.0 24.4	38.6 25.0	38.2 25.5	38.1 25 7	37.7 26.4	37.2 27.0	45
47	39.9 24.9	39.4 25.6	39.1 26.1	39.0 26.3	38 5 26.9	38.0 27.6	47 48
43 49	40.7 25.4	40.3 26.1	39.9 26.7	40 6 27.4	37.7 26.4 38 5 26.9 39.3 27.5 40 1 28 1	37·2 27·0 38.0 27.6 38·8 28·2 39·6 28.8	40 1
50	42.4 26.5	41.9 27.2	41.6 27.8	41.4 28.0	41.0 20 /	40.4 29.4	50
\$º Din.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	्रिDift.
7	58 Deg.	57 Deg.	5 Points	56 Deg.	55 Deg.	54 Deg.	A.

						(D	FI
Dift	32 Deg.	33 Deg.	3 Point.	34 Deg.	35 Deg.	36 Deg.	Dift
	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	
Şī	43.2 27.0	42.8 27.8	42.4 28.3	42.3 28.5	41.8 29.2	41 -3 30.0	51
53	44.1 27.6	43.6 28.3	43.2 28.9	43 9 29 6	42.6 29.8	42.1 30.6	53
54	45.8 28.6	45.3 29.4	44.9 300	44.5 30 2	44.2 31.0	43.7 31.7	54
55	46.6 29.1	46.1 30 0	45 7 30.6	45.6 30.7	45.1 31.5	44.5 32.3	55
56	47 5 29 7 48.3 30.2	47.8 31.0	46.6 31 1	46.4 31.3	45.9 32.1	45:3 32 9 46:1 33:5	57
58	49 2 30.7	48.7 31.6	48 2 32 2	47.3 31.9	47.5 33.3	46.9 34.1	58
59 60	50.9 31.8	49.5 32.1	48.0 32.8	48.9 33.0	48.3 33.8	47.7 34 7 48.5 35.3	59
61		50 3 32.7	49.9 33.3	49.7 33.5	50.0 34.9	49.3 35.9	61
62	52.6 32.9	51.2 33.2 52.0 33.8	50 7 33.9	50.6 34 1	50.8 35.6	50.2 36.4	62
63	53.4133.4	52.9 34.3	52.4135.0	52.2 35.2	51.6 36.1	51.8 37.6	63
65	54.3 33.9	53.7 34.9 54.5 35.4	53.2 35.5	53.1 35.8	52.4 36.7	52.6 38.2	65
66	56.0 35.0	55 3 35 9	54.9136.7	54.7 36.9	54.1 37.9	53.4 38.8	66
67	56.8/35.5	56.2 36.5	55.7 37.2	55.5 37.5	54.9 38 4	54-2 39-4	67 68
69	57.7 36.0 58.5 36.6	57.9 37.6	56.5 37.8	56.4 38.0 57.2 38.6	55.7 39.0	55.8 40.6	69
70	59 4 37-1	58.7 38.1	58.2 38.9	58.0 39 1	57.3 47.1	56.6 41.1	70
71	60.2 37.6	59.6 38.7	59 0 39-4	58.9 39 7	58.2 40.7	57.4 41.7	71 72
73	61.0138 1	60.4139.2	59.8 40.0	59.7 40.3	59.8 41.9	58 2 42.3	73.
74	62.7 39.2	62.1 40.3	61.5 41.1	61.3 41.4	60 6 42.4	59 9143.5	74
75	63.6 39.7	62.9 40.8	62.4 41.7	62.2 41.9	61 - 4 43 0	60.7 44.1	75 76 77 78
76	64.4 40 3	63 8 41 . 5	63.2 42.2 64.0 42.8	63.0 42.5	62.3 43.6 63.1 44.2	61.5 44 7 62.3 45.3	70
77 78	66.1 41 3	65.4 42.5	64.8143.3	64.7 43.6	63.9 44 7	63.1 45.8	78
79 80	67.8 42.4	66 3 43.0	65.7 43.9 66.5 44 4	65.5 44.2	65.5 45.9	63.9 46.4	80
81	68.7 42.9	68.0 44.1	67.3 45.0	67.1 45.3	66.4 46.5	65 5 47.6	79 80 81
82	69.5 43.4	68.8 44.7	68.2 45.5	68.0 45.8	67 2 47 0	66.3 48.2	82
83	70.4144.0	70.5 45.8	69.8 46.7	68.8 46.4	68.0 47.6 68.8 48.2	67.1 48 8	83
85	72.1 45.0	71.3 46.3	70-7147-2	70.5 47.5	69.6 48.8	68.8 50.0	85
86 87 88	72.9 45.6	72.1 46.8	71.5 47.8	71.3 48.1	70.5 49.3	69.6,50.5	86
87	73.8 46.1	73.0 47.3	72 3 48.3	72.1 48.6	71.3 49.9	70.4 51.1	87 88
89	74.6,46 6	73.8 47.9	73.2,48.9	72.9 49.2 73.8 49.8	72 9 51.0	72.0 52.3	89
90	76.3 47.7	75.5 49.0	74.8 50.0	74.6 50.3	72 9 51.0	72.8 52.9	90
91	75.5 47.2 76.3 47.7 77.2 48.2 78.0 48.7	76.3 49.6	75.7 50 6	75.4 50.9	74 5 52.2 75.4 52.8 76.2 53.3	73.6 53.5 74.4 54.1 75.2 54.7 76.0 55.2	91
92	78.9 49.3	78 0 50 6	76.5 51.1	76.3 51.4	76.2 53.3	75.2 54.7	93
94	79.7 46.8	78.9:51.2	78.2 52.2	77.9152.6	77.0 53 9	76.0 55.2	94
95	81.4 50.9	79.7 51.7	79.0 52.8	78 8 53.1	77.0 53 9 77.8 54.5 78.6 55.1	76.0 55.2 76.9 55.8 77.7 56.4	95
96	81.4 50.9	80 5 52.3	79.8 53.3 80.6 53.9 81.5 54.4	79.6 53.7	79.5 55.6	77.7 56.4 78.5 57.0 79.3 57 6 80.1 58.2	97
98	82.3 51.4 83.1 51.9	82.2/53.4	81.5 54.4 82.3 55.0	81-2 54-8	79.5 55.6 80.3 56.2 81.1 56.8	79.3 57 6	98
99	84.0 52.5	83.1 53 9 83.9 54.5	82.3 55.6	82.1 55.4	81.9 57 4	80.9 58.8	100
90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 Dift.	Den Lar	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	81.9 57 4 Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ
1 K	Dep Lat.						15
1 5	58 Deg.	157 Deg.	5 Point.	156 Deg.	55 Deg.	1 54 Deg.	

				144			
Dift.	3 Poin	37 Deg.	38 Deg.	39 Deg.	3 Poin	40 Deg. 1	D
ft.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Dift.
	00.8 00.6	00.8 00.6	00.8 00.6	00.8 00.7	00.8 00.6	03.8 00.6	
2	01.6 01.2	01-6 01-2	01.6 01.2	01.5 01.3	01.5 01.3	01.5 01.3	2
3	03.2 02.4	03.2 02.4	03.1 02.5	03.5 02.5	03.1 02.5	02.3 01.9	3 4
_5	04.0 03.0	04 0 03.0	03.9 03.1	03.9 03.1	03.9 03.2	03.8 03 2	5
6	04.8 03.6	04 8 03.6	04.7 03.7	04.6 03.9	04.6 03.8	04.6 03.9	6
7 8	06.4 04.8	06.4 04.8	06.3 04.9	06 2 05.0	06.2 05.1	06.1 05.1	7 8
9	07.2 05.4	08.0 06.0	07.9.06.2	07.0 05.7	07.0 05.7	06.9 05.8	9
11	08.8 06.6	08.8 06.6	08-7 06-8	08.5 06.9	08.5 07.0	08.4 07.1	II
12	10.4 07.7	10 4 07.8	10.2 08.0	09.3 07.5	10.0 08.2	09.2 07.7	12
14	11.2 08.3	11 2 08.4	11.0,08.6	10.9 08.8	10.8 08.9	10.7 09.0	13 14
15	12.0 08.9	12.0 09.0	11.8 09.2	11.6 09.4	11.6 09.5	11.5 09.6	15
17	12.8 09.5	12.8 09.6	12.6 09.8	12.4 10.1	13.1 10.8	12.3 10.3	16
18	14.5 10.7	14.4 10.8	14.2 11.1	13.9 11.3	13.9 11.4	13.8 11.6	18
19	15.3 11.3	16.0 12.0	15.8 12.3	15.5 12.6	14.7 12.0	14.5 12.2	19
21	16.9 12.5	16.8 12.6	16.5 12.9	16.3 13.2	16.2 13.3	16.1 12.5	21
22 23	17.7 13.1	17.6 13.2 18.4 13.8	17.3 13.5	17.1 13.8	17.0 14.0	16.8 14.1	22
24	19.3 14.3	19.2 14.4	18.9 14.8	18.6 15.1	18.5 15.2	18.4 15.4	23
25 26	20-1 14-9	20.0 15.0	19.7 15.4	19.4 15.7	19.3 17.9	19.1 16.1	25
27	20.9 15.5	21.6 16.2	21.3 16.6	21.0 17.0	20.9 17.1	19.9 16.7	26
27	23.3 17.3	22.4 16.8	22.8 17.8	21.8 17.6	21.6 17.8	21.4 18.0	28
29 30	24.1 17.9	24.0 18.0	23.6 18.5	23.3 18.9	23.2 19.0	23.0 19.3	29
31	24.9 18.5	24.8 18.6	24.4 19.1	24.1 19.5	24.0 19.7	23.7 19.9	30
32	25.7 19.1	25.6 19.3	25.2 19.7	24.9 20.1	24.7 20.3	24.5 20.6	32
34	27.3 20.2	27.1 20.5	26.8 20.9	26.4 21.4	26.3 21.6	26.0 21.9	33
35	28.1 20.8	27.9 21.1	28.4 22.2	27.2 22.0	27.0 22.2	26 8 22.5	35
36 37	28.9 21.4	28.7 21.7	29.2 22.8	27.7 22.7	27.8 22.8 28.6 23.5	27.6 23.1	36
38	30.5 22.6 31.3 23.2	30-3 22-9	30-7 24-0	29.5 23.9	29.4 24.1 30 1 24.7	29.1 24.4	37 38 39
39	30.5 22.6 31.3 23.2 32.1 23.8	3I.9 24.I	31.5 24.6	29.5 23.9 30.3 24.5 31.1 25.2	30.9 25 4	29.1 24.4 29.9 25.1 30.6 25.7	39
41	32.9 24.4	32.7 24.7 33.5 25.3 34.3 25.9 35.1 26.5	31.5 24.6 32.3 25.2 33.1 25.9 33.9 26.5 34.7 27.1 35.5 27.7	31.9 25.8	31.7 26.0	31.4 26.4	1 41
42	33.7 25.0	33.5 25.3	33.1 25.9	32.6 26 4	32.5 26.6	32.2 27.0	42
44	34.5 25.6 35.3 16.2 36.1 26.8	35.1 26.5	34-7 27-1	34.2 27.7	34.0 27.9	32.9 27.6	43
45	36.1 26.8	135.9127.1	35.5 27.7	35.0 28.3	34.6 27.9 34.8 28.5	134.5 28.0	45
46	36.9 27.4 37.7 28.0 38.5 28.6 39.3 29.2	36·7 27·7 37·5 28·3 38·3 28·9	36·2 28·3 37·0 28·9 37·8 29·5	35.7 29.0 36.5 29.6	33·2 27·3 34·0 27·9 34.8 28·5 35·6 29·2 36·3 29·8 37·1 30·4	35·2 29.6 36·0 30·2 36.8 30·9	46
48	38.5 28.6	38.3 28.9	37.8 29.5	37-8 30-2	37-1 30-4	36.8 30.9	48
49	39.3 29.2 40.2 29.8	38-3 28-9 39-1 29-5 39-9 30-1	38.6 30.2 39.4 30.8	37.8 30.2 38.1 30.8 38.9 31.5	37.9 31.1 38.6 31.7	37.5 31.5 38.3 32.1	19
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 Diff	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 88 95 Dift.
11	4 3 Poin	53 Deg.	52 Deg.		4 Poin		1 if
	14410111	יטיילון	17-12-6.	1)1006.	14210111	50 Deg.	

Diff.	13 + Poin	137 Deg.	138 Deg.	39 Deg.	1 3 ½ Poin	140 Deg.	10
10	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Dift.
52	41.0 30.4	40.7 30.7	40.2 31.4	39.6 32.1	39.4 32.3	39.1 32.8	51.
53	41.8 31.0	41.5 31.3 42.3 31.9	41.8 32.6	40.4 32.7	40.2 33.0	39.8 33.4	52
54	43.4 32.2	43.1 32.5	42.5 33.2	42.0 34.0	41.7 34.3	41.4,34.7	53 54
56	45.0 33.3	44.7 33.8	43.3 33.9	43.5 35.2	42.5 34.9	42.1 35.4	55
57	45.8 33.9	45.5 34.3 46.3 34.9	44.9 35.1	44-3 35.9	44.1 36.2	43.7 36.6	50 57 58
59	47·4 35·1 48·2 35·7	47-1 35-5	46.5 36.3	45.1 36.5	44.8136.8	44.4 37.3	58 59
61	49.0 36.3	47.9 36.1	47.3 36.9	46.6 37.8	46.4 38.1	46.0 38.6	60
62 63	49.8 36.9 50.6 37.5	49.5 37.3	48.9 38.2	47.4 38.4 48.2 39.0	47.1 38.7	46.7 39·2 47.5 39·9	61 62
64	51.4 38.1	50.3 37.9	50.4 39.4	49.0 39.6	48.7 40.0	48.3 40.5	63
65	52.2 38.7	51.9 39.1	51.2 40.0	50.5 40.9	50.2 41.2	49.8 41.8	65
67	53.8 39.9	52.7 39.7	52.0 40.6	51.3 41.5	51.8142 5	50.5 42.4	66
68	54.6 40.5	54.3 40.9	53.6 41.9	52.8 42.8	52.6 43.1	52.1 43.7	68
70	56.2 41.7	55.9 42.1	55.2 43.1	53.6 43.4 54.4	53.3 43.8 54.1 44.4	52.9 44.4	69
7I 72	57.8 42.9	56.7 42.7 57.5 43.3	55.9 43.7 56.7 44.3	55.2 44.7	54.9 45.0	54.4 45.6	71
73 -	58.6 43.5	58.3 43.9	57.5 44.9	55.9 45.3	55.7 45.7 56.4 46.3	55.9 46.9	72 73
75	59.4 44.I 60.2 44.7	59.9 45.1	58.3 45.6	57.5 46.6	57.2 46.9	56.7 47.6	74
76 77	61.8 45.9	60.7 45.7	60.0 46.8	59.1 47.8	58.7 48.2	58.2 48.9	75 76
78	62.7 46.5	62.3 46.9	61.5 48.0	59.8 48.5	59.5 48.8	59.0 49.5 59.7 50.1	77 78
79 80	63.5 47.1	63.1 47.5	62.2 48.6 63.0 49.3	61.4 49.7 62.2 50 3	61.150.1	60 5 50.8	78
18	65.1 48.3	64.7 48.7	63.8 49.9	62.9 51.0	62.6 51.4	62.0 52.1	79 80
82 83	65.9 48.8	65.5 49.3	64.6 50.5	63.7 51.6	63.4 52.0	62.8 52.7	81 82
84	67.5 50.0	67.1 50.5	66.2 51.7	64.5 52.2	64.9 53.3	63.6 53.4	83
85	68.3 50.6	68.7 51.7	67.0 52.3	66.1 53.5	65.7 53.9	65.1 54.6	85
87 88	69.9 51.8	69.5 52.4	68 6 52.6	66.8 54.1 67.6 54.8	66.5 54.6 67.2 55.2	65.9 55.3	86
89	70.7 52.4	70.3 53.0	69.3 54.2 70.1 54.8	68.4 55.4 69.2 56.0	68.8 56.5	07.4156.6	
90	72.3 53.6	71.9 54.2	70.9:55.4	69.9 56.6	69.6 57-1	68 9 57.4	88 90 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
91	73.9 54.8	72.7 54.8	71.7 56.0	70.7 57.3	70-3 57-7	69.7 58.5	91
93 94	73.9 54.8 74.7 55.4	74.2 56.0	73.3 57.3	71.5 57.9	71.1 58.4	70.5 59.1	92
95	75.5 56.0 76.3 56.6	75.9 57.2	74.1 57.9 74.9 58.5	73.0 59.2	72.7 59.6 73.4 60.3	72.0 60.4	94
96	76.3 56.6	76.7 57.8	74.9 58.5	74.6 60.4	74.2 60.9	73.5 61.7	95
98	77.9 57.8 78.7 58.4	77.5 58.4	77.2160.2	75.4 61.0	75.0 61.5	74.3 62.1	96 97 98
100	79.5 59.0	79.1 59.6	78.0 60.9	76.9 62.3	76.5 62.8	75.8 63.6 76.6 64.3	98
श्रिक्ष इड्डाDift.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	77.7 62.9 Dep Lar	77.3 63.4 Dep 1.35		100
ift.	4 Poin	53 Deg.	52 Deg.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dift.
	7 4 2 02.1	75.005	1)2 Deg.	51 Deg.	4 Poin	50 Deg.	

Dift,	41 Deg.	42 Deg.	3 & Poin	43 Deg.	44 Deg.	4 Point.	D
.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Dift.
ī	00.7 00.7	00.7 00.7	00.7 00.7	00.7 00.7	00.7 00.7	00.7 00.7	1
3	01.5 01.3	01.5 01.3	01.5 01.3	01 5 01 4	01.4 01.4	01.4 01.4 02.1 02.1	2
4 5	03.0 02.6	03.0 02.7	03.0 02.7	02.9 02.7	03.6 03.5	03.5 03.5	3 4
-6	04.5 03.9	04.5 04.0	04.4 04.0	04 4 04 1	04.3 04 2	03 5 03 5	-5
7 8	05.3 04.6	05.2 04 7	05.2 04.7	05.1 04.8	05.0 04 9	04.9 04.9	7 8
9	06.8 05.9	06.7 06.0	05 9 05 4	06 6 06.1	06.5 05.2	05.7 05.7	8
10	07.5 06.6	07.4 06.7	07.4 06.7	08.0 07.5	07 2 06.9	07-1 07-1	10
II I2	08.3 07.2	08.2 07.4	08.1 07.4	08.8 03.2	07.9 07 6	07.8 07.8	II I2
13	09.8 08.5	09.7 08.7	09.6 08 7	10.2 09.5	09 3 09 0	09.2 09.2	13
14	11.3 09.8	11 1 10.0	11.1 10 1	11 0 10 2	10.8 10.4	10.6 10.6	14.
16	12,1 10.5	11 9 10-7	11.9 10.7	11.7 10.9	11.5 11.1	11.3 11.3	16
17	12.8 11.1	13.4 12.0	12 6 11.4	13.2 12.3	12.9 12.5	12.7 12.7	17
19	14.3 12.5	14 1 12.7	14.1 12.8	13.9 13 0	13.7 13.2	13.4 13.4 14.1 14.1	19
21	15 8 13.8	15.6 14.0	15.6 14.1	15.4 14.3	15.1 14 6	14 8 14.8	20
22 23	16.6 14.4	16.3 14.7	16.3 14.8	16.1 15 0	15.8 15.3	15.5 15.5	22
24	18.1 15.7	17.8 16.1	17.8 16.1	17.5 16.4	17.3 16.7	17.0 17 0	23
25	18.9 16 4	18.6 16 7	18.5 18.5	18.3 17.1	18.0 17.4	17.7 17.7	25
26	19.6 17.1	19.3 17.5	19.3 17.4	19.0 17.7	18.7 18.1	18.4 18.4	26 27
28	21.1 18.4	20.8 18 7	20.7,18.8	20.5 19.1	20 1 19.4	19.8 19.8	28
30	22.6 19 7	22.3 20 1	22 2 20·I	21.9 20.5	21.6 20.8	21.2 21.2	30
31	23.4 20.3	23.0 20.7	23 0 20.8	22.6 21.1	22.3 21.5	21.9 21.9	30
32	24.1 21.0	24.5 22 1	24.4 22 2	24. 122.5	23 7 22.9	23.3 23.3	32
34 35	25.6 22.3 26.4 23.0	25.3 22.7 26 0 23.4	25.2 22.8	24.9 23.2	24 5 23.6	24.0 24.0	1 34
26	27,2 23.6	26.7 24.1	26.7 24 2	26.: 124.5	25.9 25.0	25.4 25.4	35
36 37	27-9124-3	27.5 24.7	27-4 24.8	27.6 5 2	26.6 25 7	26.1 26. I	36
38 39 40	29.4 25.6	29 0 26.1	28.2 25.5 28.9 26 2 29.6 26.9	27.2 :5 9 25 6	27·3 26·4 28·0 27·1	26.9 26.9 27.6 27.6	38
	1 30-1 20-2			29 2 27·3 30·0 28·0 30·7 28·6	27.3 26.4 28.0 27.1 28.8 27.8 .29.5 28.5 30.2 29.2 30.0 29.9	28.3 28.3	40
41	31.0 26.9 31.7 27.5 32.5 26.2 33.2 28 9	3C·5 27·4 31·2 28·1	30.4 27.5 31 I 28.2 31.9, 28.9	30.0 28.6	30 2 29.2	29.0 29.0	41 42
42 .43 44	32.5 28.2	31.9 28.8 32.7 29 4	31.9,28.9	31 4 29.3	30.0 29.9	30.4130.4	43
45	34.0 29.5	33.4 30.1	22.2 20.2	122.0 20.7	32.4 31.3	31.1 31.1 31.8 31.8	44
46	34.7 30 2	34.2 30.8	34.1 30.9 34.8 31.6 35.6 32.2	33.6 31.4	33 1 32.0	32 5 32.5	45
47	35.5 30 8 36.3 31.5 37.0 32.1	34 9 30 4 35 -7 31 · I	35.6 32.2	34.4 32.1 35.1 32.7	33 8 32 6 34 5 33 3	32 5 32.5 33.2 33.2 33.9 33.9 34.6 34.6	47 48
49	37.0 32.1	36 4 32 8 37.2 33.5	36 3 32.9 37.0 33 6	35.8 33.4 36.7 34.1	35 2 34 0 36 0 34 7	34.6 34.6	19
50	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	Dep Lat.	35.3 35.3 Dep Lat.	50
Dift.	49 Deg.	48 Deg.	4 Poin	474 Deg.	46 Deg.	-	Dift.
	149006	40156.	14 41 0111	17406	140 DCg.	4 Point.	1

	41 Deg.	42 Deg.	3 Poin	43 Deg.	44 Deg.	4 Point.	Dift.
Dift.	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	Lat. Dep	
-	38 5 33.5	37.9 34.1	37.8 34.2	37.3 34.8	36 7 35.4	36.1 36.1	51
ζΙ 52	39 2 34·I	38.6 34.8	38.5 34.9	38.0 35.5 38.8 36.1	37.4 36.1 38.1 36 8	36.8 36.8	52
53 54	40.0 34.8	40.1 36.1	40.0 36.3	39.5 36.8	38.8 37.5 39.6 38.2	38.2 38 2 38.9	54
55	41.5 36 0	40.9 36 8	40.7 36.9	40.2 37.5	40.3 38.9	39.6 39.6	55
56 57	42 3 36.7	41.6 37.5 42.4 38 I	42.2,38.3	41.7 38.9	41 0 39.0	40.3 40.3	57
58	42.8 38.1	43.1 38 8 43.8 39 5	43.0 38.9	42.4 39.5	41.7 40.3	41.7 41.7	59
59	44.5 38.7	44.6 40.1	44 5 40.3	43.8 40.9	43 - 2 41 - 7	42.4 42.4	60
61	46.0 40.0	45.3 40.8	45.2 41.0	44.6 41.7	43 9 42.4	43 8 43 8	61 62
62	46.8 40.7	46 8 42.2	46.7 42.3	46.1 43 0	45 3 43.8	44.5 44.5	63
63	48.3 42.0	47.5 42.8	47.4 43.0	46.8 43.6	46.8 45.1	46.0 46.0	65
65	49.8 43.3	49.0,44.2	48.9 44.3	48 3 45.0	47.5 45.8	46.7 46.7	66
67	50.6,44.0	49.8 44.8	50.4 45.7	49.0 45.7	48.9 47.2	48.1 48.1	68
68	51.3 44.6	51.3 46.2	51.1 46.3	50 5 47 1	49.6 47 9	48.8 48.8	69 70
70	52.8 45.9	1	51.9 47 0	51.9 48.4	50.3 48.6	50.2 50.2	71
7I 72	53.6 46.6	53 5 48.2	53.3 48.3	52.7 49.I	51.8 50 0	50.9 50.9	72 73
73	55.1 47 9	134.2 40	54.1 49 0	53.4 49.8	53.2 51.4	52 3 52.3	74
74 75	56.6 49.2	55.7 50.2	55.6 50.4	54.8 51.1	53.9 52 1	53.0 53.0	75
76	57.4 49.9	56-5 50-9	57.1 51.7		54.7 52.8	53 7 53.7 54.4 54.4	76
77	58.1 50.5	58.0 52 1	57.8 52.4	57 0 53 - 2	56.8 54.9	55.2 55.2	77 78
79 80	59.651.8	58.7 52.8 59.4 53.5	59 3 53.7		57-5 55-6	56 6 56 6	79 80
81	61.1 53	60.2 54.2	60.0 54.4	59.2 55.2	58.3 56.3	57 3 57 3	8i 82
82	61.9 53.0	(01.717)	61.5 55.7	60.7 56.6	59.7 57.6	58.7 58.7	83
83	63.4 55.	62.4156 2	62.2 56 4		61 .1 159 0		84 85
85					61.9 59.7		86
86	64.9 56.	1 64.7 58.2	64.5 58 4	1 63.6 59 3	02.00.4	62 - 2 62 - 2	87 88
88	66.4 57.	4 66.1 59 6	65.9 59.1	65.1 60.7	64.0,61.8	62.0162.0	89
86	67.9 59.	66 9 60.2	66.7.00	4 05.0 01 4		64.2 64.2	90
91	68.7 59.	67 6 60 9	68.2 61.	8 67 3 62.7	65.5 63.3	64.3 64.3 65.0 65.0 65.8 65.8	92
9	70.2 61.	0 69 - 1 02 - 2	68.9 62.	68.7 64.1	66.9 64.6	1 00.5 00.5	93
94	71 0 61. 71.7 62.	2 70.6163.6	70.4 63.	8 09.5 04 0	00.3	67.2 07.2	95
9	72.5 63.	0 71 3 64.1 6 72.1 64 9	71.1 64	70.2 65.9	69.1 60.7	7 67.9107.9	96
9	72.5 63. 73.2 63 74.0 64.	6 72.1 64 9	72.0105.	70 9 66.1 8 71 7 66 8 5 72.4 67.	70.5 68.	1 69.2 69.3	98
95 96 96 97 96 100	74 7 65.	0 1/4.0100.	73.4 66.	5 72.4 67.9 2 73.1 68.5	71.2 68.	70.0'70.0	100
IO	75.5 65.	6 74.3 66.9 Dep Lat	Dep La	Dep Lat			
חות.	Dep La			_		-	[] F
1_	149 Deg	6. 40Deg	1 4 41 01	4/ 508			

The Use and Explanation of the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure.

This is a Table larger and better contrived than any of this Nature yet extant, giving the Difference of Latitude and Departure, to any distance not exceeding 100, in Minutes and Tenth-Parts, to every Degree and Quarter Point of the Compass; and may be used to a greater distance, being taken out at twice or thrice according to the quantity of the

distance, as shall be shown in the Use.

The Course stands at the head and soot of the Table, to every Degree and Quarter Point of the Compass; at the head it begins at 1 deg. so 2 deg. 1 Point, &c. increasing to 45 deg. or 4 Points. At the foot it begins at 45 Deg. or 4 Points, so 46 Deg. 47 Deg. 4 1 Points, &c. increasing backwards to 90 Deg. or 8 Points. The Distance stands in the two outmost Columns, under the Title Distance, which on the left-hand Page begins at 1, and runs to 50; on the right-hand Page it begins at 51, and runs to 100. The Difference of Latitude and Departure stands under the Course at the head, and over it at the foot of the Table.

The Use of the Table.

This Table is very useful in Navigation, especially in working a Traverse.

Example 1.

The Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure by the Table.

Suppose a Ship sail N. N. E. 3 East, 95 min. and the Difference of La-

titude and Departure required.

On the right-hand Page (because the Distance is above 50) and at the top (because it is under 4 Points) look for 2 ½ Points, which is the Course; under which, and against 95 the distance, under the Title Lat. stands 81.5. which is 81 min. the ½ the Difference of Latitude; and under the Title Dep. stands 48.8 that is, 48 min. 8 which is the Departure required.

Suppose a Ship sail South 56°, Westerly 48 min. the Difference of Latitude and Departure required.

On the left-hand Page, (because the Distance is less than 50) and at the bottom (because it is above 45 deg.) look for 56 deg. the Course; over which, and against 48 the distance, over the Title Lat. stands 26.8. that is 26 min. ** the Difference of Latitude; and over the Title Dep. stands 39.8. that is, 39. min. ** the Departure required.

Example 3.

Suppose a Ship fail North-West by North 160 min. and the Difference

of Latitude and Departure required by the Table.

On the right-hand Page at the top, look for 3 Points, the Course. Now because the Table goes but to 100, take for 100 first; therefore under 3 Points, and against 100, under the Title Lat. stands 83.1. that is, 83 min. \(\frac{1}{100}\) the Difference of Latitude; and under the Title Dep. stands 55.6. that is, 55 min. \(\frac{6}{100}\) the Departure; then for 90, under 3 Points, and against 60, under the Title Lat. stands 49.9. that is, 49 min. \(\frac{9}{100}\) the Difference of Latitude; and under the Title Dep. stands 33.3. that is, 33 min. \(\frac{3}{100}\) the Departure; then add the Difference of Latitude and Departure for 60, to the Difference of Latitude and Departure for 60, to the Difference of Latitude, and 88 \(\frac{9}{100}\) the Departure required.

This Table is also useful in the resolution of the rest of the Problems of Plain Sailing, which for brevity sake are omitted; but the general use of

it is in the exact working of a Traverse.

Example 1.

Suppose a Ship bound to a certain Port sails S. E. by South, 49 min. the E. S. E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) East. 52 min. then East by North \(\frac{1}{2}\) East, 62 min. then S. S. W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) West, 57 min. then South \(\frac{1}{2}\) East 39 min. to find the Difference

of Latitude and Departure that the Ship hath made.

Set down the Several Courses and Distances; first allowing for Leeway, if any; then proceed to look out the Disserence of Latitude and Departure from each Course and Distance (by the directions before given) in the Table, placing them in their proper Columns, (viz.) If the Course be Northerly, the Disserence of Latitude must be put in the North Column; if Southerly, in the South Column; if it be Easterly, the Departure must be put in the East Column; if Westerly, in the West Column, as was before directed: Then having framed the Table, add up the Columns of Disserence of Latitude and Departure, and subtract the lesser Difference of Latitude and Departure from the greater, and the Remainder is the whole Difference of Latitude and Departure the Ship hath made.

The Table.

	D	Diff.	Lat.	Depar	ture.
Courses.	Distance.	Nor.	South.	East.	West.
S. E. by S.	49		40.7	27. 2	
	52		15 1.	49. 7	
E. by N. ; E.	62	06. 1		61. 7	
S. S. W. ½ W. S. ½ E.			50. 3 38. 8	03. 8	26.9
		06.1	144.9	142.5	
			138.8	115.6	

The whole Difference of Latitude is 138 %. South, the Departure 115 % East.

Example 2.

The Courses being given in Degrees, which often happens by reason of allowance for the Variation of the Compass, and in the like Cases.

Suppose a Ship bound to a certain Port, sails North 34°, West 65', then North 67°, West 56', then South 78°, West 48', then North 23°, East 54', then North 6°, East 36', and the Difference of Latitude and Departure required.

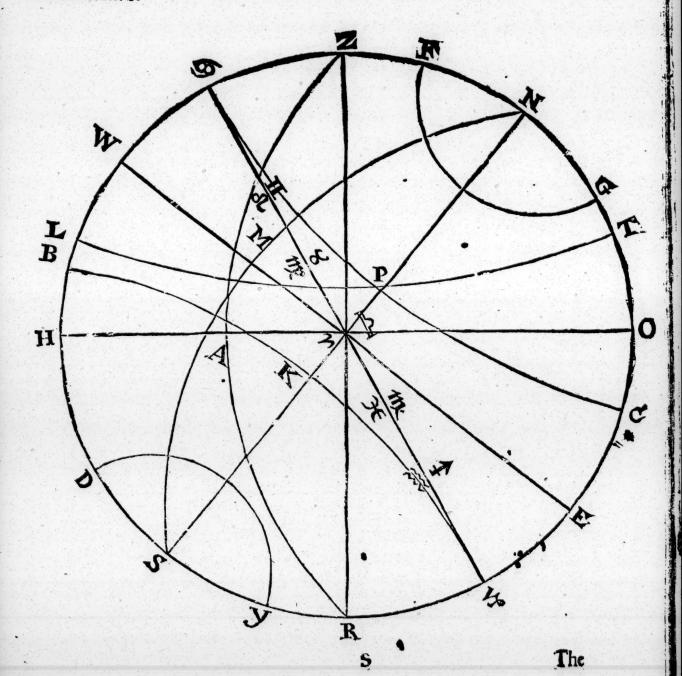
The Table.

			Diff. Lat.		Departure.	
Con	rses.	Distance,	North.	South	East.	West.
N. V	V. 34' V. 67° V. 78°	65 56 48	53· 9 21. 9	10.0		36.3 51.5 47.0
N. E	. 23° 2. 06°	54	49· 7 35. 8		21. 1 03. 8	
	*		161.3		24.9	134.8
			151.3			109.9

The whole Difference of Latitude is 151 ?. North, the Departure 109? West.

Some necessary Astronomical Definitions.

THE Poles of the World are two fixed Points in the Heavens, opposite one to the other; the one visible to us, called the North-Pole, marked with the Letter N; the other not visible to us, called the South-Pole, marked with S.



The Axis of the World is a Line imagined to pass from Pole to Pole, about which is performed the Diurnal Revolution.

The Equinoctial is a great Circle 90 deg. distant from the Poles of the World, and divides it into the North and South Hemispheres, it is noted by the Letters E. W.

The Ecliptick is a great Circle intersecting the Equinoctial in two opposite Points, the beginning of Aries and the beginning of Libra, and makes an Angle therewith of 23 deg. 30 min. It is divided into twelve Signs, each containing 30 deg. Which are as follows:

Aries	2	Libra	£)	
Taurus	8	Scorpio	m	
Gemini	II (Are Nor	thern Sagittari	us I	Are Southern
Cancer	Signs			Signs.
Leo	ગ	/ Aquarius	****	
Virgo	לאוי ל) Pisces	· XJ	

The Ecliptick is noted by the Characters of the twelve Signs.

The Poles of the Ecliptick are two Points, 23° 30' from the Poles of

the World, represented by G and D.

The Zodiack is a Zone, having between eight and nine degrees of Latitude on either fide the Ecliptick, and limits the Latitude of the Planets in their Revolution.

The Meridians are great Circles interfecting each other in the Poles of the World, and cutting the Equinoctial at Right Angles, as N. M. S.

The Tropicks are two small Circles, 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the Equinoctial, being parallel thereto, and are the Limits of the Sun's greatest Declination; the North Tropick being marked with & C, the South with by B.

The Polar Circles are two small Circles, 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the Poles of the World, being parallel to the Equinoctial, as F G, and D Y.

The Zenith is a Point imagined in the Heavens, directly over our Heads, (viz.) 90 deg. diftant from the Horizon, as Z.

The Nadir is a Point diametrically opposite to the Zenith, as R.

The Azimuths are great Circles interfecting each other in the Zenith and Nadir, and cutting the Horizon at Right Angles, Z. A. R.

The Horizon is a great Circle 90 deg. distant from the Zenith and Nadir, and divides the World into the Visible and Invisible Hemispheres, as HO.

The Meridian of a Place, is that Meridian which passeth by the Zenith and the Nadir of the said Place.

Parallels of Altitude, or Almicanters, are small Circles parallel to the Horizon, imagined to pass through any degree of Altitude between the Horizon and the Zenith, as LPT.

Parallels of Declination, or Latitude, are small Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, and are called Parallels of Declination, with respect to the Sun or Stars, and Parallels of Latitude respecting the Earth.

Circles of Longitude in the Heavens, are great Circles intersecting each other in the Poles of the Ecliptick, and intersecting the Ecliptick at Right Angles.

The Latitude of a Star, is an Arch of a Circle of Longitude, contained between the Center of the Star and the Ecliptick, and is accounted either northerly or foutherly.

The Longitude of a Star is an Arch of the Ecliptick, contained between the Circle of the Longitude of the Star, and the beginning of Aries, and is accounted according to the succession of the Signs.

The Declination of the Sun or Star, is an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Center of the Sun or Star, and the Equino Etial, and is accounted either northerly or foutherly.

The Right Ascension, is the Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial that comes to the Meridian with the Sun or Star.

Oblique Ascension, is an Arch of the Equinoctial contained between the beginning of Aries, and the Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, that riseth with the Center of the Sun or Star.

Oblique Descension, is the Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, that fets with the Sun or Star.

Ascensional Difference, is an Arch of the Equinoctial, contained between the Right and Oblique Ascension.

The Amplitude, is an Arch of the Horizon, being the Distance of the rising or setting of the Sun or Star from the East and West, and is accounted either northerly or southerly.

The Latitude of a Place, is the heighth of the Pole above the Horizon, or the distance between the Zenith and the Equinostial.

Longitude on the Earth, is an Arch of the Equinoctial, contained between the Meridian of the place where the Longitude is affigned to begin, and the Meridian of any other place, and is accounted easterly.

Astronomical Problems useful in Navigation.

PROBLEM I.

THE Sun's Place and greatest Declination given, to find its present Declina-

Example.

Suppose the Sun's Place to be 20° 30' of Gemini, the greatest Declination is (always)
23° 30'; it's required to find the present Declination.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

As Radius	10.00000
To S. Sun's greatest Declination 23° 30'	9.60069
So is S. Sun's Longitude 80° 30' from Aries	9.99400
To S. Sun's present Declination required, which is Nor. 23° 9'	19.59469

By the Gunter.

The Extent from Radius S. 90°, to S. 23° 30', shall reach from S. 80° 30', to S.

23° 9', the Declination required.

Note, The Sun's Longitude is reckoned from the next Equinoctial Point: Therefore if the Sun be in Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, the Longitude is accounted from Aries; but if in Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, or Sagittarius, it is accounted from Libra.

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Lee, Virgo, are called Northern Signs; Libra, Scorpios Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, are called Southern Signs. Consequently if the Sun's place be in any of the first fix, the Declination is Northerly; but if in any of the latter fix, the Declination is Southerly.

PROB. II.

The Sun's greatest Declination and present Declination given, to find its Place.

Example.

The Sun's greatest Declination is 23° 30': the present Declination, suppose to be 18° 30' North increasing, and the Sun's place required.

By the Logarithms.

As S. of the Sun's greatest Declination 23° 30'	9.60069
To Radius	10.00000
So is S. of the present Declination 18° 30' North	9.50147
So the S. Sun's place in the Ecliptick required, 52° 43'	9.90078

That is one Sign, (30° making a Sign) and 20° 43' from Aries, because the Declination is North, and encreasing, that is, in 22° 43' of Taurus; but if the Declination had been decreasing, it must have been accounted from Libra, and then it would have been 7° 17' in Leo.

By

By the Gunter.

The Extent of the Compasses from the S. 23° 30', the greatest Declination, to Radius S. 90°, shall reach from S. 18° 30', the Sun's present Declination, to the S. Sun's Place 52° 43' required.

PROB. III.

The Sun's Place and greatest Declination given, to find the Right Ascension.

Example.

Suppose the Sun's Place to be 10° 30' in Aquarius, and the Right Ascension required.

The Operation	by	the Log	arithms.
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As Radius	10.00000
To Tang. of the Sun's Longitude from $V_{49}^{\circ}_{30}$ So is Sc. of the greatest Declination 23° 30′	10.06850
To Tang. of Right Ascension required 47° 02'	10.03089

By the Gunter.

The Extent from Radius S. 90°, to Sc. of the greatest Declination 66° 30′, shall reach from Tang. Sun's Longitude from γ 49° 30′, to Tang. Right Ascension 47° 02′ required.

Note, This Proportion gives the Right Ascension from the next Equinoctial Point; but it ought to be accounted from Aries, according to the order and succession of the Signs; and therefore in this last case 47° 02′ subtracted from 360° gives 312° 53′ the Right Ascension required.

PROB. IV.

The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given, to find the Sun's Amplitude.

Example.

Suppose the Latitude 51° 32' North, as the Sun's Declination 15° 20' North, and the Amplitude required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

As Sc. of the Latitude 51° 32'	9.79383
To Radius	10.00000
So is S. of the Declination 15° 20' North	9.42231
To S. Amplitude required, which is 25° 09'	9.62848

By the Gunter.

The Extent from Sc. of the Latitude 38° 28' to the S. of the Declination 15° 20' North, shall reach from Radius S. 90° to S. Amplitude 25° 09' North required.

Note, If the Declination be northerly, the Amplitude is northerly; if the Declination be foutherly, the Amplitude is also southerly.

PROB.

PROB. V.

The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given, to find the Asensional Difference.

Example.

Suppose in the Latitude of 51° 32' North, the Sun's Declination is 10° 45' North, and the Ascensional Difference required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

As Tang. 38° 28' the Compl. Latitude	9.90008
To Radius So is Tang. 10° 45' the Sun's Declination	9.27842
To S. 13° 49' the Ascensional Difference required.	9.37834

By the Gunter.

The Extent from Tang. 38° 28' to Tang. 10° 45', shall reach from Radius S. 90°, to S. 13° 49' required.

PROB. VI.

To find the Oblique Ascension or Descension.

First, Find the Ascensional Difference by the fith Problem.

Secondly, The right Ascension by the third Problem.

Then if the Sun's Declination be northerly, the Ascensional Difference subtracted from the Right Ascension, gives the Oblique Ascension, and added thereto, the Oblique Descension. But if the Sun's Declination be southerly, the Ascensional Difference added to the Right Ascension, gives the Oblique Ascension, and subtracted, gives the Oblique Descension.

Note, That if the Ascensional Difference exceed the Right Ascension, add to the

Right Ascension 360°, and then subtract the Ascensional Difference therefrom.

Or if both being added together exceed 360°, the Excess is the Oblique Ascension or Descension required.

PROB. VII.

To find the Time of the Sun's Rifing or Setting, and length of the Day, find the Ascensional Difference by the fifth Problem.

Which converted to Hours and Minutes of Time, accounting for 15° one Honr, and for every deg. less than 15° 4' of Time, and for every 15 minutes of Motion, I minute of Time.

If the Sun's Declination be Northerly, the Asensional Difference added to fix Hours, gives the time of Sun Setting, and subtracted, the time of Sun Rifing.

If the Declination be Southerly, contrarily the Ascensional Difference added, gives

the time of Sun Rifing; subtracted, the time of Setting.

The time of Sun setting doubled, gives the length of the Day; the time of Sun rifing doubled, the length of the Night.

Example.

In Lat. 51° 32' North, Suppose the Sun's Declination 12° 15' North. The Ascensional Diff. 30° 27', which reduced, is 2 hours 2 min. fere.

Add	6	0
Time of Sun Setting	8	2
Time of Sun Rifing	3	58
Length of the Day	16	4
Length of the Night.	7	56

PROB. VIII.

The Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Altitude and Declination given, to find the Azimurh.

Example.

In the Latitude 51° 32' North, Suppose the Sun's Declination to be 20° 30' North, the Altitude 47° 30', and the Azimuth required.

The Rule.

Take the Complement of the Altitude, the Compl. of the Latitude, and the Compl. of the Declination to 90 deg. add them together, and take the half Sum; subtract the Compl. of the Declination from the half Sum, and take the Remainder: then fet down the Compl. Arithmetical of the Signs of the Compl. Altitude, and Compl. Declination, and thereto add the Signs of the half Sum and Remainder, half the fum of these four Logarithms, is the Sc. of half the Azimuth required.

Note, If the Declination be South in North Lat. or North in South Lat. instead of taking the Compl. of the Declination to 90°, there must be 90 deg. added thereto,

and then proceed as before.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

S. 38	28	Compl. Altitude — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Comp. Arith. Comp. Arith.	0.17032
150 S. 75		Sum Half Sum.		-9.98541
		Excess of the Half Sum above Compl. Declinat.		8.99955
			Sum	19.36145
		Sc. of 61° 21'	- Half Sum	9.68072
		61 21		

Which doubled 122 42, is the Sun's Azimuth from the North required.

The Operation by Gunter's Scale.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90°, to the S. 42° 30', the Complement of the Altitude shall reach from S. 38° 28', the Complement of the Latitude, to the S. of 24° 40': then the Extent from S. 24° 40' to S. 75° 14' the half Sum, shall reach from S. 5° 44' the excess of the half Sum, above the Complement Declination, to 122° 42' (upon the Line of versed Sines) which is the Azimuth required.

Example

Example 2.

In the Latitude 51 deg. 32 min. North, the Sun's Declination is 18 deg. 15 min. South, the Altitude 17 deg. 45 min. and the Azimuth from the North required.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

	38	28	The Compl. Latitude The Compl. Latitude Declination, 50 deg. being added, because S	-Comp. Arith. 0.20617
s.	218	·58	Sum Half Sum, Compl. to 180°, is 70° 31'——	9.97439
S.		14	Remainder	8.33292
				Sum 18.53467
			Sc. of 79° 20′	Half-Sum 9.26733

Which doubled 158 40, is the Azimuth from the morninguired.

By the Gunter.

The Extent from Radius S. 90°, to the S. 72° 15' the Complement Altitude, shall reach from the S. 38° 28' the Compl. Latitude, to the S. 36° 20', then the Extent from the S. 36° 20', to S. 70° 31' the Complement of 109° 29' (the Half-Sum) to 180, shall reach from the Remainder S. 1° 14', to 158° 40' (upon the Line of versed Sines) the Azimuth required.

In South Latitude, the Operation is the same with the two preceding Examples,

only the Azimuth is found from the South.

After the same manner you may find the Azimuth of any Star.

PROB. IX.

The Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Declination and Altitude being given, to find the Hour of the Day.

Example:

In the Latitude 51° 32' North, suppose the Sun's Declination 23° 30' North, the Altitude 36° 30' in the Asternoop, and the Hour from Noon required.

The Rule.

Take the Complement of the Declination, the Complement of the Latitude, and the Complement of the Altitude to 90 deg. add them together, and take the half Sum, fubtract the Complement of the Altitude from the half Sum, and take the Remainder; then fet down the Complement Arithmetical of the Sine of the Complement Decliration, and Complement Latitude, and thereto add the Sines of the half Sum and Remainder: half the Sum of these four Logarithms, is the Sc. of half the time required in degrees and minutes.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

S. S.	66° 38 53	30 ¹ 28 30	Compl. Compl.	Decl Latin	inati tude ude	on Cor	np. Arith. 0.03761 np. Arith. 0.20617
10.44	158	28	Sum				
S. S.	79 25	14	Half Su Remain	m — der			9.99221
							Sum 19.87373
			3c. of	300	091-		-Half Sum 9.93686
				30	09		
	Whi	ich d	oubled	60	18	and reduced into Time, makes the time required.	4 hours 1 min. 1

But if it had been in the Forenoon, 4 hours 1 min. \(\frac{1}{3}\) fubtracted from 12 hours, leaves 7 hours 58 min. \(\frac{4}{3}\) for the time.

If the Declination had been Southerly, all the Difference in the Operation is, That instead of taking the Complement of the Declination to 90 deg. there must be 90 deg. added thereto, as in the second Example of the eighth Problem.

By the Gunter.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90° to S. 66° 30', the Complement of the Declination shall reach from S. 38° 28', the Complement Latitude to S. 34° 40', then the Extent from S. 34° 40' to the S. of 78° 44' the half Sum, shall reach from the Remainder S. 25° 44' to 60° 18' (upon the Line of versed Sines) required.

PROB. X.

Having the Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Right Ascension, with the Right Ascension, Declination, and Altitude of a Star given, to find the hour of the Night.

Example.

In the Latitude 51 deg. 32 min. North, on the 7th of January 1685, the Sun's Right Right Ascension is 20 Hours, the Right Ascension of the Lions Tail is 11 hours 32 min. the Declination 16 deg. 25 min. North, the Altitude 30 deg. 30 min. to the Eastward of the Meridian, the hour of the Night required.

The Rule.

Take the Complement of the Star's Declination, the Complement of the Latitude of the Place, and the Complement of the Star's Altitude; add them together, and take the half Sum, subtract the Complement of the Altitude from the half Sum, and reserve the Remainder; then set down the Complement Arithmetical of the Sines, of the Complements of the Stars Declination, and of the Latitude of the Place, and thereto add the Sines of the half Sum and Remainder: Half the Sum of these four Logarithms, is the Sc. of half the Stars distance from the Meridian.

Aftronomical Problems.

The Operation by the Logarithms.

5. 73° 5. 38°	35 ¹ 28 ¹ 30	Compl. Stars Declination ————————————————————————————————————	Comp. Arith. 0.01808 Comp. Arith, 0.20617
171	33	Sum.	
S. 85 S. 26	46 16	Half Sum. Remainder.	9.99881
		Sc. of 30° 40′	Sum 19.869c2 Half Sum 9.93451
Whiel	h do	bled is 61 20 which reduced in	to Time, gives 4 hours 5 minutes :

Note, If the Star be to the Eastward of the Moridian, then subtract the time produced by the Operation from 12 hours, (as in the Example foregoing), but if the Star be to the Westward of the Meridian, take the time produced by the Operation; to which adding the Star's Right Ascension, and subtracting the Sun's Right Ascension, gives the Hour of the Night: but if the Star's Right Ascension added to the Time forementioned, be less than the Sun's Right Ascension, add thereto 24 Hours, and then subtract it, and it gives the time of Night required.

4 Hours 5 min. subtracted from 12 hours (because the Star is to the Eastward of the Meridian) leaves 7 hours 55 min. to which adding the Star's Right Ascension 11 hours 32 min. makes 19 hours 27 min. to which adding 24 hours, makes 43 hours 27 min. subtract the Sun's Right Ascension 20 hours, and there remains 23 hours 37 min. which being accounted from the preceding Midnight, (as it must always be) gives 11 hours 27 min. for the time of Night required.

Note further, If the Star's Declination be South, and the Observation made in North Latitude, or Declination North in South Latitude, instead of taking the Complement Declination to 90 deg. there must be 90 deg. added to it, as hath been shown in the eighth and ninth preceding Problems.

The Operation by Gunter's Scale.

The Extent of the Compasses from Radius S. 90, to the S. of 73 deg. 35 min. the Complement of the Star's Declination shall reach from the S. 38 deg. 28 min. the Complement of the Latitude, to S. of 36 deg. 40 min. then the Extent from S. 36 deg. 40 min. to S. 85 deg. 46 min. the half Sum, shall reach from S. 26 deg. 16 min. the Remainder to 61 deg. 20 min. (upon the Line of Versed Sines) required: with which proceed, as hath been directed, to find the Hour of the Night.

From

ARUTTER,

Containing the Courses and Distances of some of the most eminent Places on the Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, and Portugal. As also the Thwart Courses between the East Coast of England and Holland, the South Coast of England and France, and the West Coast of England and Ireland.

The East Coast of England and Scotland. Leag. Rom the North Foreland to the North end of Goodwin, E. by S. OI -From the North-Foreland to Orfordness, North ______14
From the Galloper to Orfordness, N. N. W. _____10 From Tarmouth to Winterton, N. by W. _______02 From Cromer to Blackney, W. N. W. _______ From Scarborough to Whithy, N. W. by W. - 05 From Tinmouth to Coquet-Island, N. N. W. _______ From the Staples to Bermick, W. N. W. ______ From Boekness to Cateness, N. W. Thwart Courses from England to Holland, &c. From the Foreland to the Teffel, N. E. ______45 From Orfordness to the Tessel, E. N. E. ————————37 From Tinmouth to the Naze of Norway, N. E. by E. --- 102 From Tinmouth to Holy Land, E. by S. ______ 106 From Tinmouth to the Scam, E. N. E. -135

From.

Courles and Distances.	151
From the Start to Ushant, S. W. by S.	
From Portland to Ushant, S. W.	the state of the same
그 사람들은 그 사람들은 사람들이 살아가는 그리고 있는 것이 되는 것이 살아 있다.	53
The West Coast of England.	•
From Silly to the Cape of Cornwal N. E.	09
From the Cape of Cornwal to St. Ives. E. by N.	06
From St. Ives to Stoopert-Point N. F. by F	
From Stoopert to Hartland-Point, N. E. by N.	00
From St. Ives to Hartland-Point, N.E.	18 2
From Hartland-Point to the Isle of Lundey, North-	04
From the West-end of Lundey to Biddiford, E. S. E.	05
From Lundey to the Holms, E. N. E.	20
From Steepholm to the River of Bristol, N. E. by E.	-12
From Steepholm to the Naez, W. N. W.	06 :
From the Naez to St. Gawens Point, West, northerly ——	17
From St. Gawens Point to Milford-Haven, N. W. by N	-04.
From the Island Scalm to Ramsey, N. N. W.	017
The Coast of Ireland.	
From the South end of the Saltees to Black-Rock, N.E. by E.	021
From Black-Rock to Tuscar, E. N. E.	05
From Black-Rock to Tuscar, E. N. E.	03
From Green Bay to the Bar of Washford, North, Westerly —	-01
From the Bar to Walhford	
From Arkelo to Mizan-Head, N. by E. Easterly	02
From Nicastle to the Point of Brahe, North, Westerly	-02
From Brahe Head to the Island Dalk, North by West,	02 ½
From Dalk to the Bar of Dublin, N. N. W.	02
From the Bar of Dublin to the City, W. S. W.	-02
From Lambay to Carling ford, N. by W From Lambay to the South-Rock, N. N. E	— i3
From Lambay to the South-Rock, N. N. E.	-21
From the North and South-Rock to Copeland-Isles, N. N. W	$06\frac{1}{3}$
From Copeland-Isles to Knock-fergus Bay, N.W.	05
From Lough-Swilly to Sheep-Haven, W.S.W.	04
From the Island Tore to the Isles of Aaren, S. W. by S.	-09
From Telling-Head to Kilbegh, E. S. E.	05
From Black-Rock to Ackle Head, S. E.	or
From Slynehead to Galloway Bay, S. E.	-09
From the Bay of Galloway to Blaskes, S. W. by S From Dingle Haven to Shellock, S. W. by S	-21
Them Dings to and to brond to	- 07
	From

A Table of the Soundings coming into the Chanel, respecting the Bearings and Distances from Silly, Ushant, the Lizard, &c. With the various sorts of Ground.

E	Bearings.	Dift.	Lat. D. M.	Dep.	The various sorts of Grounds.
	South.	05	50.20	5	Branny fand like ground Wheat.
.	S.S.E.	05	50.12	4	White fand mixed with shells.
	S.S.E.	02			Coarse Owse.
	E.S.E.	06		53	Coarse sand and fine red shells.
1	E. by S.	08	50.12	58	Owfy fand with Queen-shells amongst it.
	E. by N.	07	49.15	72	Owfy like Mustardseed, with broken shells.
					Peppery fand black and yellow.
	E. by N.	25	49.50	72	Black, white and red stotes, with Owse.
	E.N.E.	07	49.15	60	Some black fand.
				8c	Rocky ground.
	E.N.E.	111			Fine white fand.
					Sand and Owle together.
					White and red fand mixed with shells.
	N.E. by $E.$	50	49.50	100	White fand with Owse and Nits.
Silly.	N.E. by E.	25	49.50	64	Branny fand with white and red thells.
	N.E. by E	.00	49.10	143	Black fand.
	N.E. by E	113	149.43	30	Branny fand with some pieces of shells.
					Branny fand, Herring bones, small stones.
	N.E.by N	. 10	49.20	75	Small red fand.
					White fand then entring on the Bank.
	N. by E.	13	8		Red fand with black & white scollop shells.
	North.	1:	2 49.1	50	Broken shells with white and red sand.
	North.	11	49.4	70	White sand on the East part of the Bank.
	N.N.W.	3	3 48.5	2 7	Red fand and shells amongst it.
					4 More shells, the Lizard N. E. dist. 18 leag.
	N.W.	0	4 50.1	05	Branny fand, with black and broken shells.
	N.W.	0	7 49.4	76	Stony ground
	N.W.by W	7.0	4 50.2	5 6	Red and black fand with glittering thells.
	N.W.by W	. 2	Ŧ	4	4'Shells and land like points of Needles.
	W. by N	. 1	3 50.2	56	Stony ground. Red and black fand with glistering shells. Hells and fand like points of Needles. Fine white fand with a little Owse. Red and black sand with glistering shells. Fine white sand and small glistering shells. Like broken Wheat or coarse Bran.
	West.	2	1,50.0	86	6 Red and black fand with gliftering shells.
	W. by S.	3	2 49.5	C 7	5 Fine white land and small glistering shells.
	(W. by S.	13	1 3	1	o'Like broken Wheat or coarfe Bran.
					Bearings

North 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1		Bearings.	Dift.	Lat. D. M.	Dep.	The various forts of Ground.
N. by E. N. E. by N. 11 N. E. 18 48.15 60 5		(North.	06	18.26	63	Full of small Mace sand.
N.E. by N. 11 N.E. 29 48.50 85 N.E. 25 48.10 55 N.E. by E. 7 48.30 68 E.N.E. 14 48.36 68 E.N.E. 14 48.36 68 E.by N. 25 48.30 85 E.by N. 25 48.30 85 E.by N. 25 48.30 85 E.by N. 25 48.30 85 E.by N. 25 48.30 85 E.aft. 18 49.00 70 Eaft. 29 48.30 85 E.by N. 25 48.30 85 E.by N. 26 48.30 85 E.by N. 270 Eaft. 18 49.15 87 Eaf		The state of the late of the	18	18 15	80	Round stones mixed with Scollop shells.
N.E. 29 48.50 85 Great and small pieces of Cockle shells. N.E. by E. 07 48.30 68 White and gray Mace sand. E.N.E. 14 48.36 68 White and gray Mace fand. E. by N. 25 48.30 85 White & gray fand with small red stones. East. 18 49.00 70 Branny sand and some shells. East. 15 49.15 87 Branny sand like Barley-straw. East. 15 49.15 87 Brall of Mace sand and broken shells. E. by S. 12 49.10 68 Branny sand like Barley-straw. E. S.E. 12 49.20 68 Gross white sand with shells. E. S.E. 12 49.20 68 Gross white sand with shells. S.E. by E. 06 49.15 65 Sand and some shells like Oatmeal husks. S.E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Famer's shells. S.E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones. Small feollop shells with small stones. Small scollop shells with small stones.				40.1)	60	Small beaten shells and Hakes teeth.
N.E. by E. 07 48.30 68 White and gray Mace fand. E.N.E. 14 48.36 68 White and gray Mace fand. E. by N. 25 48.30 85 White & gray fand with fmall red frones. East. 18 49.00 65 Red fand, shells, things like Needles points. East. 15 49.15 70 Fine white fand. East. 04 48.56 63 Shells like Periwincles. E.S.E. 12 49.20 68 Gross white fand with shells. E.S.E. 08 49.05 64 White shells and fine small stones. S.E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S.E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S.E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S.E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Famer's shells. S.E. by E. 15 49.25 66 Small scolop shells with small stones. S.E. by E. 15 49.25 66 Small scolop shells with small stones.		N.E.	29	18.50	85	Great and small pieces of Cockle shells.
E.N.E. 1448.36 68 Small thells and Herring-bones. E. by N. 2548.30 85 White & gray fand with small red stones. East. 1849.00 65 Red fand, shells, things like Needles points. East. 3349.15 87 East. 349.15 66 Shells like Periwincles. E. by S. 0448.56 63 Small thells and like Barley-straw. Fine white sand. Dazling fand like Barley-straw. Full of Mace sand and broken shells. Shells like Periwincles. Shells like Periwincles. Shells, gray and red pieces of Cockle-shells. E.S.E. 0849.05 64 White shells and sine small stones. S. E. by E. 2049.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells.		N.E.	25	18.10	55	Gray and brown fand with white shells.
E.N.E. 1448.36 68 Small thells and Herring-bones. E. by N. 2548.30 85 White & gray fand with small red stones. East. 1849.00 65 Red fand, shells, things like Needles points. East. 3349.15 87 East. 349.15 66 Shells like Periwincles. E. by S. 0448.56 63 Small thells and like Barley-straw. Fine white sand. Dazling fand like Barley-straw. Full of Mace sand and broken shells. Shells like Periwincles. Shells like Periwincles. Shells, gray and red pieces of Cockle-shells. E.S.E. 0849.05 64 White shells and sine small stones. S. E. by E. 2049.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells.		N.E. by E.	07	18-20	68	White and gray Mace fand.
E. by N. East.		E.N.E.	14	48.26	68	Small shells and Herring-bones.
East. Ea		Contract Con	25	48.30	85	White & gray fand with small red stones.
East. 15 49.15 70 Fine white fand. East. 33 49.15 87 Dazling fand like Barley-straw. East. 04 49.10 06 Full of Mace fand and broken shells. E. by S. 04 48.50 63 Shells like Periwincles. E.S.E. 12 49.20 68 Gross white fand with shells. E.S.E. 08 49.05 64 White shells and sine small stones. E.S.E. 06 69 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Fames's shells. Small scollop shells with small stones. Small scollop shells w			18	49.00	70	Branny fand and fome shells.
East. Ea		C	06	48.00	65	Red fand, shells, things like Needles points.
E. by S. 0448.56 63 Shells like Periwincles. E.S.E. 1249.20 68 Grofs white fand with shells. E.S.E. 0849.05 64 White shells and fine small stones. E.S.E. 06 49.15 65 Great stones like Beans and Pease. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0748.30 65 Famer's shells. S. E. by E. 1549.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.	ant	the state of the s	15	49.15	70	Fine white fand.
E. by S. 0448.56 63 Shells like Periwincles. E.S.E. 1249.20 68 Grofs white fand with shells. E.S.E. 0849.05 64 White shells and fine small stones. E.S.E. 06 49.15 65 Great stones like Beans and Pease. S. E. by E. 0949.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 0748.30 65 Famer's shells. S. E. by E. 1549.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.	J.	East.	33	49.15	87	Dazling fand like Barley-straw.
E. by S. 04 48.56 63 Shells like Periwincles. E.S.E. 15 49.15 70 Shells, gray and red pieces of Cockle-shells. E.S.E. 08 49.05 64 White fand with shells. E.S.E. 06 49.05 64 White shells and fine small stones. E.S.E. 06 49.15 72 Great stones like Beans and Pease. S. E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Famer's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.	2		04	40.10	06	Full of Mace fand and broken shells.
E.S.E. 15 49.15 70 Shells, gray and red pieces of Cockle-shells. E.S.E. 12 49.20 68 Gross white fand with shells. E.S.E. 08 49.05 64 White shells and sine small stones. E.S.E. 06 60 Hakes teeth, and shells like Oatmeal husks. S. E. by E. 20 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Fames's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.			04	48.56	63	Shells like Periwincles.
E.S.E. 12 49.20 68 Grofs white fand with shells. E.S.E. 08 49.05 64 White shells and fine small stones. E.S.E. 06 60 Hakes teeth, and shells like Oatmeal husks. S. E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Fames's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.						
E.S.E. 08 49.05 64 White shells and fine small stones. E.S.E. 06 60 Hakes teeth, and shells like Oatmeal husks. S. E. by E. 20 49.15 65 Great stones like Beans and Pease. S. E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Fames's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.	•	E.S.E.	12	49.20	68	Gross white sand with shells.
E.S.E. 06 60 Hakes teeth, and shells like Oatmeal husks. S. E. by E. 20 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Sames's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.		E.S.E.	08	49.05	64	White shells and fine small stones.
S. E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 Fames's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.		E.S.E.	06	1.,	60	Hakes teeth, and shells like Oatmeal husks.
S. E. by E. 09 49.15 65 Sand and some shells. S. E. by E. 07 48.30 65 James's shells. S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.		S. E. by E.	20	49.15	72	Great stones like Beans and Peafe.
(S. E. by E. 15 49.25 60 Small scollop shells with small stones.		S. E. by E.	09	49.15		
		S. E. by E.	07	48.30		
S North. 6 1/2 50 Like husks of Oatmeal and small stones. N. by W. 01 33 Rocky ground.		A STATE OF THE STA	-	49.25	60	Small scollop shells with small stones.
SE [N. by W. or 33 Rocky ground.	ds-	: \ North.	61		50	Like husks of Oatmeal and small stones.
	Lan	N. by W.	10		33	Rocky ground.
N.E. 61 48 Mashy shells, and some scollop shells.					48	Mashy shells, and some scollop shells.
N.E.by N. 10 53 Mashy thells and Hakes teeth.		N.E.by N.	10			
N. N. E. 09 50 Mathy thells like Oatmeal husks.			2.13 2.	•	1.4	[1] 그는 그림 생활하는 이 기계에 있는 것이 있는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는데 하는데 되었다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데
N. by E. 15 58 Mashy shells and Hakes teeth.		the state of the s				
27 1 Calleton and Lines Posses for form leading off					1	
N.W. 05 45 Gray fand like Oatmeal-flower. N.W. 03 43 Mashy shells and small stones. W.N.W. 02 45 Small shingly stones and mashy shells.	rd					
N.W. 03 43 Mashy shells and small stones.	120	N.W.	03		17.	[18] 이 사람들은 그리고 모양하는데 하는데 이번 가고 하는데 그릇이 되는 것이 없는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하
W.N.W. 01 45 Small shingly stones and mashy shells.	7				4 77 1	나는 그리다는 이번 생물에도 그렇게 되었다면서 되었다면서 하는 사람들이 되었다면서 하는데 하는데 하는데 그런데 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇다면서 렇다면 그렇다면서 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면 그렇다면
W.by N. 04 40 White mashy shells and white stones.						
W. by S. 301 41 Black gravelly ground with small stones.						
N.E. by E. 12 57 Scollop shells.					1	
[N.E. by E. 04] 44 Great stones and rough ground.						

Soundings in the Channel.

Bearings.	Dep.	The various forts of Ground.
N. 1 mile. W. 2 miles. S. 1 mile.	34	Dirty brown Sand and Hakes Teeth. Dirty brown Sand. Fine Sand, and within this 28 and 30 Fathorn.
N.W. by W. N.W. by N. N.by W.Wh	4 ¹ / ₄ 3 0338 1238	Like the Dust of a Grindstone, with Hakes teeth and shells. Gravelly Sand, simall Stones and Shells. Reddish Shells mashed as if beaten in a Morter, white Sand and Scollop-shells.
North N. by E. N. E. by N. N. N. E.	08 40 5 1 33 1 1 4 1 08 40	Small shingle Stones as big as Pease. Streamy Ground with small Stones. The same with some black Sand. Fine Sand and Scollop-shells. Fine Sand, Scollop-shells, and small Stones. Shingly Ground. Small Stones.
$\begin{cases} N.E. \text{ by } E.\\ N.E. \frac{1}{2}E.\\ N.E. \end{cases}$	02 17 2 19 02 13	Great shingly Ground. Small shingly Ground. Rocky Ground.
N. by W. E. by N. N. by E. North. N. by W.	3½20 0421 03 18 03 18	All the Ground from Albions to the East end of the Wight is Chalky, it makes dents in the Tallow, and nothing comes up but brown Sand in rowls, which will crumble in your Fingers.
W. by S. West. W. N. W. W. by N.	04 16 04 2 1 08 3 3 06 26	Rough Ground with some big Stones. A kind of sandy Fishing Ground. Fishing Ground somewhat red, with Stones as big as Pease, and some as Beans.

Directions to Sail into some of the Principal Harbors on the Coast of England.

Directions to Sail into Silly.

Silly is divided into divers Islands; along the West fide lieth a great many Rocks-There are several Channels through which to go in; but the southermost, called St. May's Sound, is the best, being a fair opening of a Channel; but near the midst lie two sunken Rocks, which in soul Weather the Sea may be seen to break over; it is best to leave them on the Larboardside going in, and on the Starboard coming out; go so near the Starboard Shore, as that a Stone may be almost thrown on-shore; and when you are within the Point, suff up round and come to an Anchor in sight of the Houses; or when the Town is brought open with the Valley, leave two thirds of the Harbor on the Larboard-side.

Directions to Sail into Mounts-Bay.

If you are bound into Mounts-Bay with an easterly Wind, keep not too near the Lizard Shore, especially at the Manacles, for without the Manacles there are sunken Rocks. To avoid which, be sure to keep so far off the Shore, that all the Spire of the Steeple, called Keveron, may be seen above the Land; so shall ye go clear of them unto the Lizard Point; from whence there lieth a Ledg of Rocks, which all shew themselves at Low-water. About five Leagues North-west from the Lizard, lieth Mounts-Bay, on the East-side of which is a high Land, whereon stands a Castle called S. Michael's Mount; to the Eastward of which lies a great range of Rocks from the Land a League into the Sea, whereof be sure to be careful in dark Weather; from thence to the Southward towards the Lizard the Coast is very sull of Rocks, but lie not far off the Shore.

To fail into Mounts-Bay, coming from the Lands-end, or the Lizard, the Ground is very clear all over, and fine Sand unto a Mile of the Shore, between 20 and 23 Fathom.

To Sail into Foy.

To Sail into Foy, it is necessary to have at least half-Flood; run in amidst the Channel between the two Points; and being come within, chuse either side, but the most Water is by the West-land, between the Stakes and the square Steeple. Being come within the Stakes (as you come in by the Land) bear somewhat off presently from the West-shore, almost into the midst of the Channel nearest the West shore, until you come before the Village that lieth on the West side; where is a deep Dock, in which Ships that draw 16 Foot may lie afloat at Low-water; four Ships may lie in the said Dock.

To Sail into Falmouth.

Four Leagues South-west by South from Foy, lieth Dead-mans Head, and two Leagues to the westward lieth the Haven of Falmouth; upon the West point of the Haven of Falmouth, standeth a Castle upon the high-Land, called Pendennis: In the entry nearest the West side, lieth a great Rock above Water, you may sail in at either side of it;

W 2

at the inner fide of the East point lie also some Rocks off the Shore; on the East fide is deepest Water and most room, therefore in going in, give the East point a large birth, there will be seven or eight Fathom: Keep the said Shore till you come within St. Mandes-Castle; which when it bears East, there will be 16 or 17 Fathom; but half the Harbor over towards Smithick is but 4 or 5 Fathom: Observe in going in, to keep the Manacles open and shut on the Point of Falmouth-Castle; and so it must be kept till you shut the Church over Penny-Comquick into the North-east end of the Smithick, and so bear over to St. Mandes, and ride with the Castle East, laying one Anchor in 18 Fathom, and the Westermost Anchor in 4 Fathom, as shall seem convenient.

To Sail into Plimouth.

Seven Leagues to the Westward of the Start lieth Plimouth-Sound; at the Easter-most point of the Sound lieth an high round Rock called Mawstone; between it and

Rambead lieth the faid Sound N. N. E. being round and deep.

A little to the Northward of Rambead is a fair Sand-Bay, where is good anchoring close under the Land, in 9 or 10 Fathom. Two Leagues South, a little Easterly from Rambead, lies a Rock above Water called the Eddystone: the Point of Plimouth lieth from it North by East, and N. N. E. distant about four Leagues.

In the Sound by the Land of Plimouth lieth an Island, called Drakes-Island, which is fast to the West side, with a range of Rocks under Water; so that you must sail along

to the Eastward of it.

To Sail into Catwater.

To Sail into Catwater, Run in between the Island and the Point on the East-side, in which is the Land of Plimouth, till Catwater open on the Starboard; then go in to the Eastward between the Point of Plimouth, and the Point on the Starboard-side, leaving most part of the Channel on the Starboard-side until you come within the Point; and anchor there right against the high steep Northern Land; there is at Low-water,

with extraordinary Tides, 4 and 5 Fathom.

In failing into Catwater, be fure to give a good birth to the Southern Point of the Entry, for there lies off the same Point a Ledg of Rocks under Water, about two Cables length off from the Land. Upon the point of the Ledg lies a Buoy, where is about 12 Foot Water at half-Flood, which Buoy must be lest on the Starboard-side going in; and when Catwater is altogether open, you may run in to the Eastwards, leaving in the entry of the Harbor two thirds of the Channel on the Starboard-side as assoresaid, because the South Shore is somewhat slat off, there lying a Sandy Bank, which reacheth to the second Point of the South Shore of Catwater.

A little to the Eastwards of Drakes-Island, lies a Rock under Water; upon which at Low-water, it is no deeper than two Fathom. To fail within the Land, you may go

to the Eastward or Westward of the Rock, as occasion serves.

To Sail into Darrmouth.

Three or four Leagues to the Westward of Torbay, lies the Haven of Dartmouth, which hath a narrow entry lying in between two high-Lands: On each side of the Haven standeth a little Castle; on the West side is a Church on the high-Land, called St. Patrick's Church. To sail in coming from the Westward, run in along by the Wester-Land, so far to the East-ward, until the Key of the Village (on the East-side of the Haven) be brought in the midst of the entry of the Haven between the two Lands; it is convenient to have the Boat ready (if any gust of Wind should come from the high-Land) to row in: Being come in, edg over to the West side before

the Brewhouse, and anchor there in 10 or 11 Fathom; or before the Village on the East fide at pleasure. At the East fide lieth a sunken Rock, to avoid which, steer in with St. Patrick's-Church, and do not bring the Village, which standeth on the West side of the Harbor, without the said Church, but keep the outer House of the said Village in the East side of the Chappel, and always in sight without the Bulwark, on the North-side, by St. Patrick's Church, then there is no danger of the Rock in the Range by the North Point. Between Dartmosth and the Start nearest to Dartmouth, standeth a white Spire Steeple, called Fackman, which is a very good Mark to know Dartmouth by.

To Sail into Torbay.

To go into Torbay, bring the West Point, or the Berry, South by East, or S. S. E. from you; and anchor there in 7 or 8 Fathom, where you shall be Land-lockt for a South and South-west Wind. At the North-east end of the Bay is also a Tide-Haven, called the Tormain; before it is very good Anchor-ground, in 4 or 5 Fathom, according as is described to be nearer or farther from the Shore.

Directions for Sailing in at the East end of the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth Harbour, and also to Hampton.

If you come from the Eastward with a Northerly Wind, bound into the Isle of Wight, or Portsmouth; after you are come to the Westwards of the Shoal, called the Owers, hale in North-west with St. Hellen's Point, but do not hale too much to the Northwards, for there lieth a Bank off Longstone-Haven, to the Eastwards of the Horse, that hath not above 13 Foot on it at Low-water; but keeping of the Lead in 7 or 8 Fathom, carrieth you clear without it, and will bring you to the South-east end of the Sand called the Horfe. St. Hillen's Church being South-west by West from you, you may run in five Fathom; and when you have brought the Westermost great white Patch, or Chalk, upon Parch-Down (which is the high-Land to the Northwards of Port(mouth) a Ships length to the Westwards of South-Sea Castle, that stands upon the Beach, then you may luff up without fear: Being then to the Westward of the Horse, and steering with that Mark, it will lead you in alongst the Horse unto the Beach, and fo into the Harbour of Portsmouth, keeping along close by the Shore, until you come to the Town-wall's end, and there you must bear off a little for a Flat that lieth off from the Shore; this is for an Easterly Wind. But if you intend for Stoaks-Bay, when you have brought the Fire-Beacons on Brown-Down, which is to the W.N.W. of Hazlewood Point, within a Ships length without the faid Point, then you may bear to the westwards along the out-fide of the Spit-head, which is the Shoal on the West side of the Entry of Portsmouth-Haven.

If the Wind be westerly or southerly, and you are coming from the westward, and design for St. Hellens-Road, or Stoaks-Bay, from Dunnose to St. Hellens Point, the Course is North-east by North, and N. N. E. but borrow no nearer to St. Hellens than 6 or 7 Fathom, for the Spit lies off a great way; but if it be clear Weather, that you may keep Sand-down Castle open of the Culver-Cliss, that Mark will lead without the Spit of the Point; and steering along in this Mark, until you open St. Hellens Church some two Ships length open of the Red-Cliss within St. Hellens Point, or Port-Sea Castle, to the Eastwards of South-Sea Castle, then are you clear of the Point, and may steer to St. Hellens Road North-west; and having brought the Point South by West, or between that and

the South by East, you may anchor in 7 or 8 Fathom, very good Ground.

Note, That you have no good clear Ground all along the Island, until you have opened St. Hellens Church as aforefaid, and have brought the Point to bear from you S. S.W.

From St. Hellens Point to go between No-mans-land and the Horse, the direct Course in, is North-west by North, and North-west; but you have no shoaling upon the South-west side of No-mans-Land, for you shall have 16 Fathom, and the next cast but 3; but at the Horse you may stand in 10,9,000 8 fathom: If the strong Tide be spent and smooth Water, you shall have a great washing of them by the oversall of the Water: But especially on No-mans-Land, if it be clear Weather. There are very good Marks to lead you in, which are as follows; Keep the two Windmills on the Downs on the Isle of Wight, that they may be seen clear over all the Trees between you and them, but no more above them than even clear; and this Mark will lead you in, and so up along the Island without some middle Ground that lieth W. S. W. off the Point of No-mans-Land.

Also from St. Hellens Point (if it be clear Weather that you can see it) there is a direct Mark, (viz.) a piece of an old Cassle, heretosore called Hazlewood-Cassle, standing on Kilkeker Point, (which of late is kept white) keep Gosbere Church and that both in one, or this Mark in the middle of the Wood about the Church, which sheweth with a Valley like a Saddle, and so you may run directly in without sear. Or if the Wind be so that you are forced to turn it in, then you may turn the said Mark within two Sails breadth of each end of the Wood. In the middle of the Channel is eighteen sathom Water; and if you bring the said Mark right under the North end of the Wood, you shall run in a middle Ground near the Horse, that hath not a-

bove ten Foot on it at low Water, and hard Sand.

To fail within the Wight in thick Weather.

To fail between the Main and the Wight in thick Weather, borrow in 6 Fathom of St. Hellens, and steer North-west by North, and N. N. W. from St. Hellens Point, till you have 12 Fathom, and then steer more westerly as you find the Depth; come no nearer No-mans-Land than 9 or 10 Fathom; in that depth you may keep along the Wight-side, if the Wind be Southerly; but if it be large, keep in 14 or 15 Fathom, which is a good birth from both sides; and so steer West by South, and W. S. W. as you find the depth, until you come to Comes. Note; That being about Stoakes-Bay, there will be less VVater; if you go near to Coms, there you may anchor in 12 or 14 Fathom, in the midst of the Channel, where is good oazy Ground.

Directions for Dover Road.

The best Ground in Dover-Road is with the White-way to the North-west of Dover-Castle; or between that Hill that comes from St. James's Church, which is a flat Steeple at the North-end of Dover-Town, for a thwart Mark, and in what depth you please, from 7 to 14 Fathom. Thwart of Foulstone in 12 or 14 Fathom is very good Ground.

Directions to fail from the North-Foreland through the Gulls in the Night.

If your Ground-Tackle should fail in the Night, riding at the North-Foreland, as very often hath happened, and you cannot weather the Foreland, weather the North-fand-bead; if you can but see the North-Foreland-Light, when that Light-house bears N. W. or North-west by North, then bear over into 8 or 9 Fathom, and being in that Depth, (steering to the Southward S.S.W.) you may be sure it will carry you directly through with the Brake; but keeping your Lead carefully, and borrowing no nearer the Brake than 5 Fathom, nor going without 9 Fathom, or 9 and a half, as you have the Tide under you, and this Course will lead you through without danger.

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Directions for the North end of the Goodwin, for such as sail from the North-Foreland to the Southward in the Night.

If you be at the North-Foreland, bound for the Downs, and that the Tides do fall out too early or too late to turn into the Downs, with the Wind at S. W. or

S. S. W. take the following Directions.

If it be in the Morning before Day, then be fure to weigh Anchor in convenient Time, to be at the North-sand-head at the turning of the Tide to the Southward. From the Foreland you may steer out with a flood-Tide, S. E. by E. and S. E. or keep the Light of the North-Foreland N. W. by N. this Course will lead you out: But for the more certainty, be sure to keep the Lead well, and then you may borrow off and on with the aforesaid Winds, in 7 or 8 Fathom, and fleering out in the aforefaid Courfe, you shall find the Depth suddenly change to 15 of 20 Fathom; then you may hale up close to the Southward along the back of the Goodwin, the Eastermost side of which lies S. S. W. and N. N. E. 12 or 14 Fathom, and is not above a Saker-shot from the Sand; but if it be in the day time, and the Wind blows fo hard that you cannot well tack to turn through the Gulls, then the Marks to carry you out at the North-sandhead, is the flat Church upon the Foreland, called St. Peters, a Ships length to the Northwards of Broad-stairs Peer-head; or borrow upon the Sand by the Lead as aforesaid, and so taking the first of the Tide without the Sand, you may stand to the South-eastwards, till the South-Foreland bears West by South; then cast about and you shall weather the South-sand-head, and be in the Downs-Road before any other Ship that parted with you at the Foreland.

Not being willing to enlarge this Book to a greater Volume, whereby the Price should be augmented, I shall here conclude, referring those that desire farther Instructions for Piloting a Ship into any other Harbors on the Coast of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, Holland, &c. to the Coasting-Pilot, set forth by J. Seller; or the Saseguard of Sailers, and Pilots Sea-Merror, Books containing good Directions, and useful Sea-Charts, sold by W. Fisher.

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